MOVED!
?
Y NOT?
WELCOME
TRADE MARK.
SOAP
Never varies, does not contain one particle of the adulterations used to reduce the cost of
PURE GOODS
But DOES possess the FULL VALUE of every Legitimate Washing Quality, which gives it every advantage over Soaps of doubtful character; practically recommended by other manufacturers in imitating it. None should be deceived, however, as the word WELCOME and the Clasped Hands are stamped on every bar.
13dteow

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of October, 1885.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of Joseph Prescott, late of Readfield, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the fourth Monday of November next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of said deceased.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 51*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of October, 1885.*

SAMUEL TITCOMB, Executor on the estate of Charles Leighton, late of Augusta, in said county, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell the following real estate of said deceased, for the payment of debts, &c., viz.:

The homestead lot of land, containing about 75 acres, situated in Augusta and Manchester:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the fourth Monday of November next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 51*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of October, 1885.*

DANIEL M. CLARK, Executrix of the last will and testament of Thomas Clark, late of Vassalboro, in said county, deceased, having presented her first account as Executrix of said will for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of November next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 51*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of October, 1885.*

HENRY W. HARRIMAN, Administrator on the estate of William Tuttle, late of Readfield, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of said estate for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of November next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court, then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 51*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of October, 1885.*

GEO. A. MACOMBER, Administrator on the estate of Betsey Mosher, late of Readfield, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of said estate for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of November next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 51*

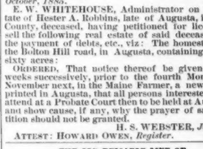
KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of October, 1885.*

E. W. WHITEHOUSE, Administrator on the estate of Hester A. Robbins, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell the following real estate of said deceased, for the payment of debts, &c., viz.: The homestead of the Bolton Hill road, in Augusta, containing about sixty acres:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the fourth Monday of November next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 51*

THE OLD RELIABLE LINE OF
MAGEE STANDARD STOVES,
Ranges and Furnaces were never more popular than now, for wherever long use has developed any merits, it has been diligently improved. The most and more new patterns have been added and new improvements introduced on our lines in the past two years than in any five previous.
EXAMINE OUR NEW RANGE

THE "MYSTIC,"
OUR NEW FURNACE
THE "BOSTON HEATER,"
OUR NEW PARLOR STOVE
THE "IDEAL."
Remember Magee Goods are time tried, fire tested and contain every improvement that skill and experience can suggest. Warranted to give a perfect satisfaction in every particular.
FOR SALE BY
THE MAGEE FURNACE CO.
32, 34, 36 & 38 Union St., 19, 21, 23, 25 & 27 Friend St., } BOSTON,
And our Agents in every city and principal town in the United States.
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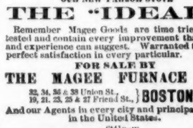
HEEBNER'S
RAILWAY HORSE POWER
—WITH PATENT—
Level Tread and Speed Regulator.
HEEBNER'S LITTLE GIANT
Threshing Machine
Will thresh and clean more grain or grass seed than any other machine of the same size ever made. It has an iron cylinder and concaves, with steel teeth, patent duster, which sucks in the dust away from the feeder. Self-adjusting wind regulator for the fan.
Drag and Circular Saw Machine. The Union Feed and Ensilage Cutter, and Farm mill.
HEEBNER & SONS,
28f 80 Union St., Portland, Me.
Send for Catalogue.

"CANDEE" ARCTICS
—WITH—
DOUBLE THICK BALL.
Two Years TEST.


The "CANDEE" RUBBER CO. give a better Rubber than can be obtained elsewhere for the same money, with the addition of their improvement of the DOUBLE THICK BALL. The extra thickness of rubber right under the ball, gives DOUBLE WEAR. Ask to see the "CANDEE" Double Thick Ball in Rubbers in Boots, Arctics, Overshoes, Alaskas, &c.
A Common Sense Idea.

Pure POLAND CHINA SWINE, bred and for sale by RUFUS PRINCE, So. Turner, Me. 15tf
AGENTS WANTED to canvass for the sale of four Nurseries. Liberal terms. Apply at once. Many equaled facilities. One of the largest and oldest established Nurseries in the States. For terms address, W. & T. SMITH, Geneva, N. Y. 46tf
20 New Style Chromo Hidden Name Cards, 10c. Same Author, 10c. Acme Card Factory, Clintonville, Ct.
THE MAINE FARMER,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
BADGER & MANLEY.
OFFICE: WILLIAMS BLOCK, WATER STREET,
Within two doors of the Bridge.
TERMS: $2 Per Annum, in Advance.
FREE OF POSTAGE.
IF NOT PAID WITHIN THE YEAR, $2.50 WILL BE CHARGED.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
For one inch space, $2.50 for three insertions, and seventy-two cents for each subsequent insertion.
Special Notices, $1.50 per inch for each insertion.
All transient advertisements to be paid for in advance.
TRAVELING AGENTS:
C. S. AYER, J. W. KELLOGG, J. H. PRATT.

Maine Farmer.

OFFICERS OF
MAINE STATE GRANGE.
PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY—1885.

FREDERICK ROBIE, Gorham.....MASTER.
E. H. GREGORY, Hampden.....OVERSEER.
D. H. THING, West Mount Vernon.....LECTURER.
F. H. SPRAGUE, Topsham.....STEWARD.
A. H. WHITMORE, Bucksport.....ASST. STEWARD.
WM. PARSONS, East New Portland.....CHAPLAIN.
S. S. SMITH, Norway.....TREASURER.
D. M. HALL, Bangor.....SECRETARY.
G. M. DOUGLASS, Cornish.....GATE KEEPER.
MRS. FREDERICK ROBIE, Gorham.....CERES.
MRS. D. M. HALL, Bangor.....POMONA.
MRS. E. H. GREGORY, Hampden.....FLORA.
MRS. A. H. WHITMORE, Bucksport.....LADY ASS'T STEWARD.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
FREDERICK ROBIE, D. M. HALL, *Ex-Officio.*
NELSON HAM, Lewiston; G. A. HALL, So. Waterford; T. B. HUSTON, Strong; J. W. LANG, Bowdoinham.

Annual meeting of the State Grange at Augusta, Dec. 15th, 16th and 17th.

Thanksgiving Hymn.

For Summer's bloom and Autumn's blight,
For bended wheat and blasted maize,
For health and sickness, Lord of light
And Lord of darkness, hear our praise!

We trace to Thee our joys and woes—
To Thee of causes still the cause;
We thank Thee that Thy hand bestows;
We bless Thee that Thy love withdraws.

We bring no sorrows to Thy throne;
We come to Thee with no complaint;
In Providence Thy will is done,
And that is sacred to the saint.

Here on this blest Thanksgiving Night
We raise to Thee our grateful voice,
For what Thou doest, Lord, is right;
And, thus believing, we rejoice.

[*J. G. Holland.*

One hundred head of Holstein cattle were sold at Greenfield, Mass., this week.

The sales of apples in Liverpool last Friday, included 13,000 barrels of American apples. The dispatches report a very active demand. Prices are unchanged.

The cow Gold Lace, 10,726, has yielded in 165 days, 4,879 lbs. of milk, or about her own weight every thirty days, and for this time produced 374 lbs. of butter on ordinary feed and treatment.

The great orchards in central Illinois are rapidly going to decay. The past two winters have killed more than sixty per cent. of the apple trees, and from eighty to ninety per cent. of the pear trees.

So good authority as Sir J. P Lawes states that in his opinion we may accept it as a fact that leguminous plants, like peas, beans and clover, take up a large amount of nitrogen in some form from the subsoil.

The agricultural editor of the *Farmer* has a fine high grade Shorthorn calf which he would like a mate for. The calf is three months old, roan in color, and a nice animal every way. Will sell or buy. Address Z. A. Gilbert, North Greene.

Sherbet, 7191, produced 1,275 lbs. of milk in thirty days. Her weight was 774 lbs. This yield exceeded her weight 501 lbs., yet we see in almost every exchange that the "Jersey is a rich, though small milker." Jersey breeders are responsible for this prevailing sentiment. If records were kept all the year round, they would compare favorably with any breed; their persistency renders them the best breed for a family cow.

Now is the time for winter reading. Every farmer should supply his family with good reading. Every farmer's family in Maine should be supplied with a copy of the *Maine Farmer*, and other good family reading. While there are comparatively few who are thus supplied, it would be found to be of advantage if the farmer was supplied with some of the best works upon the various branches of agriculture. These can be used for study or simply for reference. Books ought not to be discarded in farming.

The market has fixed upon 300 lbs. as a profitable weight for pigs, and this agrees with the farmers' interest. Ten months' good feeding will often reach that weight. Profitable feeding consists in growing the largest amount of meat at a given cost, and such a feeder is not afraid of throwing away food by giving pigs all they will eat with a good appetite. He thoroughly appreciates the value of time in the feeding problem, and that, when he can shorten the time for the pig to reach 300 lbs. he has increased the profit. It is not necessary to do this that the pig be forced; if it can be accomplished, it must be by *judicious* feeding.

The fine November weather has been favorable to the prosecution of farm work. Farmers have been diligently improving the opportunity thus afforded, and as a consequence from one extreme of the State to the other, there has been an unusual amount of fall work performed. A wide breadth has been planned preparatory to the work of seeding in spring. It is very seldom that, all over the State, this work is found so far completed as at the present time. This shows a goodly spirit of enterprise among our farmers, and an intention on their part to prosecute a vigorous work another year. This does much towards insuring good results. Everywhere there is also to be seen the work of improvement going on to an unusual extent. Buildings are being repaired, fences improved, lands drained, rocks removed and the rough places made smooth. No other evidence is needed to show that our farmers are prosperous, and are at the same time hopeful of the future. This condition of the farmers of Maine at the present time, is quite in contrast with the condition prevailing in some sections of our country where a less diversified agriculture prevails, and where strong argument in favor of facilities here found on which to found a reliable prosperity.

Fertilizers for Apple Trees.

The query was raised in a recent issue of the *Farmer* whether there is any special fertilizer adapted to the wants of orchards. Since the area in orcharding in our State has increased to the extent it has in recent years, the question of manures for their proper fertilization is an important matter; and as the orchards increase still further, as their popular favor make it certain they will, the question will press itself upon our attention even more than now. Furthermore, with this rapid increase in the area devoted to orcharding has also come a realization in full force that fruit trees, however nutrement, will amount to little unless like the annual crops of the farm they are fertilized according to their needs.

With a small orchard attached to the farm, as was formerly the case, it could receive its portion of the farm manures in rotation with the other fields, and the fertility was kept up passably well, without realizing a drain on the farm more than which seriously effected the rest of the farm. Now, however, with the orchards multiplied in numbers, and their area largely increased, the barn manure is no longer sufficient in amount, even with good management, to meet the demands of the fruit trees and also the general farm purposes. Orchardists are brought squarely up to the dilemma of neglecting the other land for the benefit of the orchard, or neglecting the orchard itself so long as the chief dependence is on the farm manure for both. The problem finds no solution in either direction. If the orchard is neglected, it then produces no fruit and of course becomes worthless. If the manure from the farm is given to the orchard the farm soon suffers, and enters its protest by refusing to bring forth the crops which are the source of the manure.

To keep up the fertility of the orchard lands we now have, and the additions which are sure to be made to them in the immediate future, we are now face to face with the fact that a large part of the fertilizers used must come from sources outside the barn-yard. What shall they be and where are they to be found are important questions, and not easily and authoritively answered. We need reliable experiments in this direction.

Numerous cases have come under our knowledge of the use of the commercial superphosphates in the growing of young orchard trees, and with favorable results. These manures of course contain a liberal percentage of nitrogen, and the prevailing impression is that this element better promotes the growth of foliage and wood than the production of fruit. Considering the high cost of this element, it would be important if we had reliable data upon the matter. Wood ashes are known to be a good application for bearing trees. This gives support to the idea that potash and phosphoric acid are the chief elements called for. While ashes furnish both of these, yet presumably the potash in the ashes is out of due proportion. A combination of bone meal and ashes, if the foregoing premises are correct, ought to make an effective and economical manure for the purpose. In view of what knowledge we now have upon the matter, these materials promise the best results of any commercial article within our reach. We may have in time more definite knowledge of their value.

The National Grange.

The meeting of the National Grange in Boston, a detailed report of which was given in our last week's issue, was an event of no insignificant importance. That the order of Patrons of Husbandry has a strong hold on the farmers of the country, this meeting and its deliberations bore ample testimony; and the evidence that its hold is firm and deep and promises a faithful endurance is quite as apparent. When such men as compose the National Grange give freely of their time, their attention, their talent to the carrying on of a work of this kind, it is reliable evidence that they are prompted to that work by a well grounded and earnest purpose to benefit their fellow men. Such labors from such sources are only tendered by a motive prompting to the effort.

The idea of a brotherhood, binding together in fraternal relations of a most cordial and intimate character, the tillers of the soil throughout the length and breadth of the entire country, is a grand one, and carried on in the spirit which gave it existence, cannot fail of being a power for the good of the nation. A Southern member of the order gave scope to this idea, at the meeting, by saying that had this order been organized in earlier time, and these fraternal relations cultivated, through which we should have known each other better, the civil war never could have darkened our land.

Though the idea of a brotherhood of farmers was first suggested by conditions prevailing outside of New England, yet there are evidences that here it has found its most congenial soil. At the present time the membership of the Eastern States is having a weighty influence in shaping its work.

Under the false idea of securing large personal pecuniary advantages, the Grange movement swept the agricultural States of the west like a whirlwind, yet after correcting certain gigantic evils there has been a measure of reaction, where once the excitement was strongest. Not so, however, here. It is known of all that the agriculture of New England is not a spontaneous agriculture. It requires intelligence, thought, deep and earnest attention to match it against the agriculture of other sections of the country, and this is being given to our work to an extent hardly attained in any other section of the country. The habit of earnest study has been applied to the Grange and its work, as to other affairs, and has given to us the appreciation of it now manifested. Maine today, in proportion to its population, takes the lead of all other States in numerical strength, while in the appreciation of its co-workers, its officers and members command the respect merited by their ability and devotion to the cause. This membership represents no spasmodic growth, but is the result of that cool and candid deliberation which is given to the business of farming itself, and is more firmly established at the present time than at any former period. Other of the New England States are coming nobly on, and soon will give greatly added strength to the work.

The organization engaged in the work of diverting the attention of farmers from nonessentials in whatever form, and unifying thought on great questions bearing upon the industry in which they are engaged, must promote public welfare, and may well receive the encouragement of all intelligent people. That it is commanding respectful attention was shown by the reception it met at Boston.

Patrons of Husbandry.

Nineteenth Annual Session.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

Tuesday morning's session of the National Grange was mainly devoted to the consideration of committe report. Mr. A. J. Rose, for the Committee on Co-operation, submitted the following:

The National Grange was organized that by co-operative effort we, as a class, might be elevated. No class within the pale of civilization so much needed the fostering care and development of such an institution as the farmers, for though possessing great native intellect and wonderful resources, yet without concert of action, they were powerless and unable to cope with the weakest foe. The work in many places has far surpassed the reasonable expectation of a calculative mind. Our progress mentally has not been marked so much by what we as an organization have done in building school houses, endowing colleges and universities especially adapted for the class interests of children, as the progress we have ourselves made in discovering the possibilities of the future. Without combination, no great or mammoth results need be anticipated, but wonderful accomplishments are seen at every hand by co-operation of capital. Wherever we have undertaken to do business on the co-operative plan, the progress we have made shows clearly the vast possibilities of the future, if proper efforts be made and a strict adherence to our principles be maintained. And to this end we should clearly keep before us the distinctive feature of co-operation from that of labor, which is never benefiting capital alone, while the former divides the benefits between capital and consumer. Your committee are aware that no system or plan of business in this early stage of our efforts can be matured for the future, accepted or adopted, but would endeavor to impress the order that in establishing co-operative business enterprises, the principles of buying and selling for cash should never be departed from. We would further state that where our business has been conducted in accordance with the recommendations of the National Grange, success has attended our efforts, and where it has not, the fault is in no portion to the success. On the other hand, where failures have occurred, we find that the rules have been departed from. Your committee are of the opinion that the business, national, State or subordinate, should not in any way become responsible for business transactions of the order, but only act as advisory.

Mr. W. H. Toothaker of Kansas submitted a further report, in which he asked why they should longer reject the opportunity offered through this organization of leaving their impress upon the institutions and laws of this country?

Hon. R. P. Rolfse of Oregon, for the Committee on Transportation and Commercial Relations, submitted a report, in which he said: We recommend that our internal water ways be made more efficient, and that Congress aid in their improvement. We also call attention to the great importance of Congress providing as soon as possible for the construction of an interoceanic waterway along the Nicaragua route, which shall be under the control of the General Government. It should not be forgotten that railroad managers of transcontinental lines are doing all they can to destroy our merchant marine and that these monopolists have a strong in Congress, especially in the Senate, where many of their attorneys and employés occupy seats. But whatever we may do, however intelligently and wisely for our Government may act, still a very large portion of our commerce must seek transportation on railroads; so, therefore, to protect our commerce and secure its healthy existence and development, it is the imperative duty of the States and General Government to control the carrying trade on these roads by just laws. Commissions to regulate the business of the roads are necessary to regulate charges for freight according to the different circumstances of the roads, where more elasticity of action is required than in a positive law. We should now return and resume our too long-neglected rights and powers and subordinate these corporations to the control of the people through the action of the legislative power.

Governor Robie, for the Committee on Resolutions, submitted a report, and the resolutions were discussed seriatim.

At the afternoon session Mr. William Saunders of Washington, one of the founders of the National Grange and its first master, delivered an address on the history and organization of the United States Department of Agriculture. For many years previous to the organization of this department, the agricultural interests of the country received the attention of the Government in a limited degree through the administration of the Patent Office. New and valuable seeds and plants were introduced and redistributed, statistics were partially collected, special investigations as to destructive insects were prosecuted, and information upon the subject of agriculture was imparted to the public in essays, special reports, etc., and these operations, though necessarily crude and unsystematic, were widely recognized as beneficial. The Department of Agriculture, established in 1862, and now having a working force of nearly 400 persons, has several divisions, each of which is directed by a responsible head. The distribution of seeds has been one of the leading features of the work of the department, the object being the introduction and dissemination of new and improved valuable varieties of cereals and forage plants, as well as seeds of every kind of plant of promising or known value. The law does not require that all the seeds should be of new or rare kinds only, but it includes all of every kind. As the several years past Congress has, to some extent, regulated the distribution of seeds by resolutions attached to the appropriations. These resolutions, it is to be supposed, give all seeds to be equally divided among members of Congress. In fully carrying out the conditions of these resolutions seeds were sent into localities where they could be of little value, while the demand for seed to Maine. These conditions have been amended so that the Commissioner of Agriculture can exercise judgment as to seeds and localities where they can be used to the best advantage. The Division of Botany and Entomological Division is to study the habits and life history of insects injurious to vegetation, and also the best means of destroying them or counteracting their ravages. In connection with this economic ornithology was established to make researches into the habits of birds and their relations to insects and to agriculture; the scope of the investigations in the future, if proper efforts be made and a strict adherence to our principles be maintained. And to this end we should clearly keep before us the distinctive feature of co-operation from that of labor, which is never benefiting capital alone, while the former divides the benefits between capital and consumer. Your committee are aware that no system or plan of business in this early stage of our efforts can be matured for the future, accepted or adopted, but would endeavor to impress the order that in establishing co-operative business enterprises, the principles of buying and selling for cash should never be departed from. We would further state that where our business has been conducted in accordance with the recommendations of the National Grange, success has attended our efforts, and where it has not, the fault is in no portion to the success. On the other hand, where failures have occurred, we find that the rules have been departed from. Your committee are of the opinion that the business, national, State or subordinate, should not in any way become responsible for business transactions of the order, but only act as advisory.

A closed session at the United States Hotel was held Wednesday morning. Mr. W. R. Williams, Master of the State Grange of North Carolina, offered the following, which was adopted: Whereas, the morning papers inform us that at Brockton a number of working men, amounting to 1,500, have been turned out of employment because they belong to an organization called the Knights of Labor, this being their offence, they refusing more, by an organization called the "Manufacturers' Association" now, therefore be it resolved, that we, the Patrons of Husbandry, in the National Grange assembled, do hereby send greeting and sympathy to our laboring brethren, and assure them that we will ever maintain the right and privilege of any body or class of our fellow-citizens to organize themselves for self-protection. A resolution of thanks for the courtesies extended to the National Grange was offered by Mr. B. C. Hannison of Alabama and adopted. The election of officers for the ensuing two years was then proceeded with, the result being as follows: Worthy Master, Col. Put Darden of Mississippi; Overseer, James C. Draper of Massachusetts; Lecturer, Mortimer Whitehead or New Jersey; Steward, J. E. Hall of West Virginia; Assistant Steward, William H. Stinson of New Hampshire; Chaplain, A. J. Rose of Texas; Treasurer (by a unanimous vote), F. M. McDowell of New York; Secretary, John Trimble of Washington, D. C.; Gatekeeper, Henry Thompson of Delaware; Ceres, Mrs. Kate A. Darden of Mississippi; Pomona, Mrs. S. H. Neil of Kentucky; Flora, Mrs. J. C. Draper of Massachusetts; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. E. M. Lipscomb of South Carolina. On the first ballot for Worthy Master, J. J. Woodman of Michigan, the present incumbent, Col. Put Darden of Mississippi, and Hon. L. Rhone of Pennsylvania were voted for. Mr. Woodman declined a re-election, as he had held the office for six years, and on the third ballot Col. Darden was elected.

The resolutions adopted are as follows:

That the officers and members of the subordinate Granges make the instructions and principles of the order a matter of special and careful study, to the end that we may understand and perform our whole duty.

That above all party considerations stands the American Government, its Constitution and laws; that we will defend law and order everywhere. We deplore the frequent libelous and unwarrantable attacks upon the private character of candidates for official positions and the many personal animosities occasioned by excited campaigns. We desire a remedy for these and similar evils. We do not fail to notice in our national elections a serious interruption of every business industry, and a general demoralization of public sentiment, whereby the voice of the people is silenced by fraud and corruption and bribery, from which no party is exempt. These considerations call for prompt national and State legislation to remedy such evils. Certainly the experience of the past favors fewer elections. [A motion to strike out the last sentence was lost; a recommendation for a longer Presidential term, embodied in the committee's report, was stricken out.] We recommend that all State elections should be held instead of annual, as heretofore.

That we are opposed to the creation of all unjust monopolies by force of law, and we believe that the country is liable to suffer from unnecessary and unjust influences and those of consolidated wealth over the legislation of the nation and State.

That one of the fundamental principles of the Patrons of Husbandry, as set forth in the declaration of purposes, regulating membership, recognizes the equality of the two sexes. We are, therefore, prepared to hail with delight any advancement in the legal status of woman, which will give her all the rights of the law, not blot box and of equal condition of citizenship.

That we invoke the united and determined effort and co-operation of the members of our fraternity and the occupants of the home throughout the land in protecting our interests. We ask them to come to the front and by proper influence at the primary meetings and through the ballot box secure a proper proportion of the entire field of the interrelation of birds and agriculture; particularly from the entomological standpoint. Among the other divisions of the department are the Horticultural Division; the Pomological Division; the Statistical Division; the Chemical Division, for the dissemination of information relating to the practical application of the results of chemical investigations on the nature and value of soils, and the determining the value of fertilizers as presented in peat and other natural productions, and their special value to special crops, etc.; the Botanical Division; the Microscopical Division; the Forestry Division, and the Veterinary Division or Bureau or Animal Industry. Mr. Saunders spoke at length on the work of the several divisions which had been organized and accomplished. Through the extensive correspondence of the department a vast fund of information is disseminated on specialties, embracing a wide range of subjects, industries are encouraged, and warnings given against the undertaking of ill-advised schemes.

Mr. J. E. Hall of West Virginia, for the Committee on Education, submitted a report, which was adopted, which has for its the corner stone, the basic principle of the order, recommends the establishment of grange libraries, characterizes common schools as the connecting link between the State and of the best thought of the best minds of the age, and sets forth that children should be taught music, painting and fancy work if there be time. The farmer should be educated to the Grange itself, and should know that it is the one institution that enables him to cope successfully with other industrial forces, causes him to look beyond the horizon of his own farm, takes dignity from his labor and elevates his calling and himself.

Mr. B. C. Harrison of Alabama submitted a report from the Committee on Dormant Granges, which states that a single decade has witnessed the downfall of many thousands of subordinate Granges which were formed when all other industries were disorganized or seriously depressed. Mercenary motives, in many instances, appear to have succeeded to the reason of the farmers who composed their membership, and who had no adequate conception of the purposes of the order. Granges were organized so rapidly that the machinery for pushing the success, plunged recklessly into schemes which sober thought condemned. The report concluded by saying that the duty of the parent organization is to aid its enfeebled off-spring by encouraging and supporting exercises that shall lead to their restoration, and recommending that the Executive Committee be authorized to put the Worthy Master or a lecturer in fields where aid is sought.

Hon. J. N. Lipscomb of South Carolina, for the Committee on Agriculture, reported that if the profits and wealth rightfully belonging to the agriculturists be secured to them, no longer will be heard the doleful voice of the moaning farmer depicting the misery of his class, and the children will be induced to follow the avocation of their parents instead of overcrowding the professions and other avocations of cities and towns. While it is not needed that members of the order recede from membership in their respective partisan political parties, it is vitally essential that the political party to which they adhere is thoroughly pledged and loyal to agriculture, its redemption and the promotion of its interests. Unless they do this, agriculture must continue to languish and decline.

Hon. L. Rhone of Pennsylvania presented a report from the Committee on the Good of the Order, recommending the appointment of a national legislative organization and an agent to serve at the seat of Congress; an annual visitation of all State, county and subordinate Granges, and the appropriation of $3000 for the expenses of the order. The report sets forth that if the farmers are to continue producing cheap food for the millions, every unjust burden must be taken off agriculture. The committee does not concur with the suggestion made that the higher degrees be consolidated.

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The evening session was chiefly devoted to secret business. The Committee on Revision of the Digest commenced their report, which, a special order interrupting, was passed to the order of unfinished business.

A closed session at the United States Hotel was held Wednesday morning. Mr. W. R. Williams, Master of the State Grange of North Carolina, offered the following, which was adopted: Whereas, the morning papers inform us that at Brockton a number of working men, amounting to 1,500, have been turned out of employment because they belong to an organization called the Knights of Labor, this being their offence, they refusing more, by an organization called the "Manufacturers' Association" now, therefore be it resolved, that we, the Patrons of Husbandry, in the National Grange assembled, do hereby send greeting and sympathy to our laboring brethren, and assure them that we will ever maintain the right and privilege of any body or class of our fellow-citizens to organize themselves for self-protection. A resolution of thanks for the courtesies extended to the National Grange was offered by Mr. B. C. Hannison of Alabama and adopted. The election of officers for the ensuing two years was then proceeded with, the result being as follows: Worthy Master, Col. Put Darden of Mississippi; Overseer, James C. Draper of Massachusetts; Lecturer, Mortimer Whitehead or New Jersey; Steward, J. E. Hall of West Virginia; Assistant Steward, William H. Stinson of New Hampshire; Chaplain, A. J. Rose of Texas; Treasurer (by a unanimous vote), F. M. McDowell of New York; Secretary, John Trimble of Washington, D. C.; Gatekeeper, Henry Thompson of Delaware; Ceres, Mrs. Kate A. Darden of Mississippi; Pomona, Mrs. S. H. Neil of Kentucky; Flora, Mrs. J. C. Draper of Massachusetts; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. E. M. Lipscomb of South Carolina. On the first ballot for Worthy Master, J. J. Woodman of Michigan, the present incumbent, Col. Put Darden of Mississippi, and Hon. L. Rhone of Pennsylvania were voted for. Mr. Woodman declined a re-election, as he had held the office for six years, and on the third ballot Col. Darden was elected.

The resolutions adopted are as follows:

That the officers and members of the subordinate Granges make the instructions and principles of the order a matter of special and careful study, to the end that we may understand and perform our whole duty.

That above all party considerations stands the American Government, its Constitution and laws; that we will defend law and order everywhere. We deplore the frequent libelous and unwarrantable attacks upon the private character of candidates for official positions and the many personal animosities occasioned by excited campaigns. We desire a remedy for these and similar evils. We do not fail to notice in our national elections a serious interruption of every business industry, and a general demoralization of public sentiment, whereby the voice of the people is silenced by fraud and corruption and bribery, from which no party is exempt. These considerations call for prompt national and State legislation to remedy such evils. Certainly the experience of the past favors fewer elections. [A motion to strike out the last sentence was lost; a recommendation for a longer Presidential term, embodied in the committee's report, was stricken out.] We recommend that all State elections should be held instead of annual, as heretofore.

That we are opposed to the creation of all unjust monopolies by force of law, and we believe that the country is liable to suffer from unnecessary and unjust influences and those of consolidated wealth over the legislation of the nation and State.

That one of the fundamental principles of the Patrons of Husbandry, as set forth in the declaration of purposes, regulating membership, recognizes the equality of the two sexes. We are, therefore, prepared to hail with delight any advancement in the legal status of woman, which will give her all the rights of the law, not blot box and of equal condition of citizenship.

That we invoke the united and determined effort and co-operation of the members of our fraternity and the occupants of the home throughout the land in protecting our interests. We ask them to come to the front and by proper influence at the primary meetings and through the ballot box secure a proper proportion of the entire field of the interrelation of birds and agriculture; particularly from the entomological standpoint. Among the other divisions of the department are the Horticultural Division; the Pomological Division; the Statistical Division; the Chemical Division, for the dissemination of information relating to the practical application of the results of chemical investigations on the nature and value of soils, and the determining the value of fertilizers as presented in peat and other natural productions, and their special value to special crops, etc.; the Botanical Division; the Microscopical Division; the Forestry Division, and the Veterinary Division or Bureau or Animal Industry. Mr. Saunders spoke at length on the work of the several divisions which had been organized and accomplished. Through the extensive correspondence of the department a vast fund of information is disseminated on specialties, embracing a wide range of subjects, industries are encouraged, and warnings given against the undertaking of ill-advised schemes.

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Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Nov. 26, 1885.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

$2.00 IN ADVANCE; OR $2.50 IF NOT PAID WITHIN ONE YEAR OF DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

☞ All payments made by subscribers will be credited on the yellow slips attached to their papers. The printed date, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for money remitted by him.

☞ A subscriber desiring to change his post office direction, or to discontinue his paper, must communicate to us the *name of the office to which it has previously been sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

☞ Postage free to all subscribers.

Collectors' Notices.

FRIEND J. H. PRATT will call upon our subscribers in Waldo County during November.

MR. J. W. KELLOGG will call upon our subscribers in Aroostook County during November.

C. S. AYER will call on our subscribers in West Kennebec during November.

Notice to Delinquent Subscribers.

We are now making up the accounts of the subscribers to the MAINE FARMER, WHO ARE INDEBTED FOR THE PAPER FROM THE YEARS 1878-79-80 TO THE PRESENT TIME, to be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection. Unless given to all who are thus in arrears, to make payment to our agents, or to this office, at our advertised rates, on or before January 1, 1886. If delayed beyond that date, the accounts will be left for collection.

Some person has been collecting from our subscribers in Piscataquis county, claiming to represent our old and reliable agent, Mr. C. S. Ayer. The *Farmer* each week contains a notice of where our agents are at work, and each agent is clothed with authority from the proprietors of the paper. Our subscribers should be careful and not make payments to any one but a duly authorized agent.

Portland sends a contribution to the Galveston sufferers.

The New England Fair will probably be held at Bangor again next year.

An old subscriber wants some one to kindly give him a remedy for frost-bitten feet.

Gladstone is making a triumphal political tour through England, and his speeches prove him still "the old man eloquent."

A subscriber from Nobleboro, desires to know where he can purchase a shephard dog. Gen. Charles P. Mattocks. Portland.

Mr. D. H. Thing, Past Master of the State Grange, gave his experiences in corn growing before the farmers' weekly meeting in Boston, Saturday.

At the Michigan Agricultural College Farm sixty tons of first cutting of clover and Timothy, and twenty tons of second cutting, were taken from twenty-two acres.

Gen. W. S. Tilton made a very pleasant call at the *Farmer* office Monday. The General is wintering his horses in Maine, and will keep them in the State next season.

The annual meeting of the Maine State Pomological Society will be held at the office of the Secretary, Mr. S. L. Boardman, in this city, on Wednesday, December 2d, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The fifth ensilage Congress will be held at Grand Central hotel, New York, at 10.30 A. M., Jan. 20, 1886, with the annual banquet in the evening. J. B. Brown, 55 Beekman street, N. Y., is the secretary.

Arrangements have been made with nearly all the railroads in Maine for half fare to Augusta for those who may attend the annual meeting of Maine State Grange. Tickets good for the week. Full particulars will appear next week.

Mr. Bartlett Tripp has been appointed Chief Justice of Dakota Territory. Mr. Tripp was formerly a resident of this city and represented, in 1868, Ward 5 in the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Tripp is a young man who has made his mark in his profession, and will unquestionably prove an acceptable and able judge.

At a late meeting of the Franklin, (Mass.) Farmers' Club Mr. Badger showed five bushels of remarkably smooth and handsome Beauty of Hebron potatoes, grown upon a single square rod of ground, or at the rate of 800 bushels per acre. He also left at home a full bushel sorted out from the same lot, making the entire yield at the rate of 900 bushels per acre.

The Turner Grange at its last meeting voted to invite the State Pomological Society to hold its annual winter meeting at Turner, and tendered them the free use of their hall for the occasion. Turner is one of the best fruit growing towns in the State, and should the invitation be accepted its citizens would do all in their power to make it a profitable meeting.

The English acknowledge that American dairymen are better skilled in the art of cheese-making than those of their own country, and are urging upon their manufacturers to learn of Americans and regain a lost supremacy in the market. Says a writer: "The scrupulous cleanliness of the American dairies, the saving of labor by ingenious appliances, and the admirable system of their factories are well worth our study."

The sale of Hereford, Sussex, Angus and Galoway cattle, the property of Burleigh & Bodwell, Vassalboro', and J. S. Burleigh, Mechanicsville, Iowa, on Monday, Nov. 16, at the Kansas City Fat-Stock show, was the occasion of a gathering of numerous breeders, and while the prices did not rule high, the average made was quite satisfactory. Herefords, 6 bulls, averaged $176; 21 females, averaged $247.60. Sussex, 4 head averaged $170. Angus, 8 head averaged $195.00. Galloways, 3 bulls averaged $198; 10 females, averaged $172.

It is usual to speak of different varieties of grains as each being nearly uniform in its composition. But a German scientist has been analyzing samples of barley grown on different soils, and in this way varying in fertility, finds some changes that are rather surprising. The percentage of nitrogen varies from nine to sixteen per cent., and there is also a considerable variation in phosphates. Probably if these experiments are followed further they will develop some important results. It is known that some specimens of barley are worth much more than others for malting purposes, and it is possible that we may eventually learn how to produce the superior qualities by judicious manuring.

The gift of twenty millions of dollars by Senator Stanford, for the purpose of establishing a University in California, is the most magnificent act of munificence the world has ever seen. This endowment makes the University the richest institution in this country, and a great future can be confidently prophesied for it. Leland Stanford was born near Albany, March 9, 1824, and was a student in Cazenovia Seminary in 1844. California, as young as she is, will be better equipped than any other State in the Union, with richly endowed institutions of the first class. The University of California is among the four richest colleges of the country. Such a result is certainly most desirable because distance makes California an empire by itself and puts our leading eastern colleges out of the reach of all ordinary students of the Pacific coast.

Among the speakers introduced to the National Grange meeting at Boston, was the venerable farmer, Col. D. M. Clough of Canterbury, New Hampshire, widely known as the corn king of New England. His farm lays on the Merrimac river, and comprises 500 acres. Among the productions this season are: Corn in the ear, 3000 bushels; oats, 1000; potatoes, 500, and hay 150 tons. The farm has 100 head of neat stock and eight horses, while, in addition to the owner and his sons, four men are employed regularly, with extra help as needed. Col. Clough is a fine specimen of the sturdy yeomanry, who have led on the march of agriculture in New England, and though now over 80 years of age, is still vigorous in body and keen in intellect, and ready to stand up on any platform in support of New Hampshire and its farming. He is a most earnest patron, and never omits an opportunity to express his faith in the order, and exhort others to press earnestly on in the work of elevating and ennobling those who are engaged in tilling the soil.

What and How Shall we Read?

Everbody reads. In the multiplicity of books, pamphlets, magazines and newspapers no calling or occupation is neglected, but the specialist in every field finds literature in abundance bearing upon his chosen work. Hardly a village worthy the name but prides itself on its weekly publication, and as these multiply still the cry goes up, what shall we read? The danger of the hour is that we may read too much. We are drifting rapidly towards superficial reading. The morning paper is glanced at, but no man of business feels to give it more than five minutes' time, unless it be to study the special market quotations. We skim over the dailies and weeklies, catching a thought from some startling head line, but afterwards can form no accurate idea of the drift of the article. Our weekly papers which should receive careful reading, are hastily run over and cast one side to be forgotten. Hardly a family is without its daily newspaper and two to five weeklies, to which might be added the monthly publications one or more. The weekly editions sent out from almost every office, contain articles carefully prepared bearing upon important subjects treated exhaustively, and yet our eyes glance over the columns one by one, we catch the drift of the article and turn to something new.

A reform is necessary. It would be well with us if, for a time, we could be shut out from the companionship of books and newspapers until we could learn to appreciate the blessings showered upon us. With the long winter evenings before us there is time to commence a reform, and if the adults cannot be entirely reformed, the minds of the children should certainly be trained in different channels. The necessity of this cannot be overestimated. Take for instance the weekly issue of the *Farmer*, only one among a host of others, and yet its columns are filled with carefully prepared articles bearing upon agriculture and stock husbandry, social and intellectual problems which are worthy of careful reading and discussion. In the present advanced state of agriculture when enthusiasts are urging their specialties and scientists demonstrating new problems, it requires time and study to select the wheat from the chaff. If correct, then radical changes need to be made in methods of farming. If false, then our farmers should be first to show the public their incorrectness. In the rapid introduction of scientific names and terms a glance will not indicate all that was in the mind of the writer, but time should be taken to carefully digest each article.

It is to the young people that we must look for our reformers, and the object in penning these lines is to urge upon parents the importance of commencing at once the foundations upon which may be erected a solid structure. To us it seems that in the home we find the place where thorough systematic reading should be the regular practice. In far too many cases the young people read what they please and as they please, their parents being content if they are at home. Tastes are cultivated and strengthened for sensational stories and the foundations upon which we would build are undermined simply through neglect. We believe in stories. After the hours of study in school and at home, there should be rest and relaxation by reading from some of our many popular writers, but when this over a few minutes should be given to a discussion of what has been read. Suppose a mother should, after the reading for the evening is over, listen to the review of each story as read by the young people, how easily wrong impressions could be corrected and good ones strengthened. Were this the practice in all our homes we should not feel to cry out so bitterly against the influence of bad books, and our young people would be fitting themselves to retain what they read and soon discriminate between the good, bad and indifferent. Were this the practice among our farmers and their boys, how the long editorials and articles would be sifted and the grains of wheat selected to be carried out on the farm next season. Such work as this would be lasting and the necessity of so much repetition would be done away. More than all this, if there existed that bond of interest and mutual helpfulness between parent and child, the hearts of many sorrowing would be bright, the hearthstones now cold would be warm, and love would reign supreme. If our boys were growing up in this atmosphere, farm life would not seem all drudgery, for no one can study the laws governing the reproduction of plants or animals and not be filled with wonder; no one can follow the scientist in his researches for plant food or in his experimental work, and not be lifted above the plane of drudgery and made to feel that here is room for the development of the higher manhood, and in use for all the powers both physical and intellectual with which he has been endowed. To the home must we look for the proper training of the children, and what they read and how they read will largely determine the character of the men and women of the next generation. Good papers and good books, carefully read and well discussed and digested, will enrich the mind and ennoble the man.

State Fair.

A meeting of the officers of the State Agricultural Society, was held at Lewiston, last week. After this long delay, the premiums awarded at the last exhibition will be now promptly paid. No decision has yet been made as to the time of holding the next exhibition. Some of the officers are strongly in favor of holding it the first days of September. We believe they people of the State desire it held so early in the season; and especially do we believe that a large proportion of the members of the society and of the exhibitors themselves, would be opposed to it. So early a date would cut off nearly all horticultural and farm product exhibits, and certainly if we have learned anything from past experience, it is that it requires a full and diversified exhibition to draw the attendance so necessary to the success of the society, and leave that satisfaction among them which will tend to draw them out another year. The heat at that early date is liable to be excessive and to cause great discomfort to animals and to visitors. For this reason especially, exhibitors prefer a later date.

Now that the park is so well furnished for carrying on a great exhibition, it is believed by the management that the annual expenses can be greatly reduced, and a course of retrenchment inaugurated which will promptly reduce the liabilities of the society while in no way interfering with the success of the exhibition. With such a policy kept in view, and under continued good management, the society may look for a prosperous future.

THE CASE OF BLANEY AND MRS. BARROWS. The Governor and Council on Thursday, gave a final hearing to the petition asking that the sentence of death against the Kittery murderers might be commuted to imprisonment for life. In the case of Oscar Blaney, he having been used by the State as a witness, Judge Virgin who tried the case, held that there was an implied promise that he should not receive the full penalty of the law, and the Council voted to commute his sentence to imprisonment for life. Having commuted Blaney who committed the murder, it was voted to grant a reprieve until the third Friday in April, 1887, to Mrs. Barrows.

The Young Ladies' Board of Missions will give at Meonian Hall, Friday evening, a choice dramatical and musical entertainment for the benefit of the poor children of the city. Miss Jessie Coutburi who reads, plays the violin, and sings, is a most accomplished artist, and is spoken of in the highest terms by all who have seen and heard her. The price of admission is 35 and 50 cents. Reserved seats for sale at S. J. Millikens's bookstore. No more worthy charity than the poor children is ever offered. The hall should be crowded and the hearts of the little ones made glad.

BOWDOIN SQUARE CHURCH. This noted Boston church, which has been brought into unpleasant notoriety by the conduct of its pastor Mr. Downs, has by unanimous action discarded all relations existing between the society and its former pastor on the ground that Mr. Downs has been guilty of grossly immoral conduct, and that his character and reputation are such as to unfit him for his pastoral office. The society also voted to close the church for the present.

Thanksgiving.

Our old New England Thanksgiving has now assumed national favor, and the last Thursday in November has come to be selected as the day to be observed throughout the length and breadth of this land as a day of thanksgiving, for the many personal and public favors with which we, as individuals and as a people, have been blest. The day is fraught with reverential feelings. For this alone it should be observed, but it has many other associations which are even more hallowed. It is the day of family reunion—where under the old roof are gathered the absent ones; it is the home day—the day set apart to the sacredness of home—the day in which the family circle is not to be broken in upon—the day in which all the memories that cluster around each fireside are sacred to the circle which gathers under every roof, be it palace or thatched cottage.

The experiences of life come alike in the main to all. Each home has its joys and necessarily its sorrows and its heavy burdens, and while many a home will have on this Thanksgiving day its vacant chair, from every sorrow will come chastening and in the end true joy. Sorrows, griefs and afflictions must be borne by all; the clouds will pass away and the sun will shine. For all the blessings which have come to every one of us let us be profoundly thankful, and to those who have been doubly blessed let them out of their abundance remember the poor and needy. On this day let no one go hungry or naked, remembering as it is done to the least it is done unto Me. As a people we have great cause to give thanks on this day; peace reigns throughout the land—pestilence, famine and want have not visited us—prosperity, peace and plenty walk together! Thanks be to God.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILROAD. At last the Canadian Pacific Railroad is finished and opened through from ocean to ocean, thus completing the task which ten years ago was regarded as visionary, but which was shown to be practicable by the completion of our Northern Pacific railroad. One important result of this work will be to cause the rapid development of the wheat growing interest in the Provinces of the Canadian Dominion lying adjacent to Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington. This road, it must be remembered, reaches the Pacific ocean by going north of Lake Superior. It is seeking through the Megantic Road to cross Maine and reach the Atlantic coast at St. John. Private enterprise would never have dreamed of building the road! No corporation of private capital could venture to undertake its management. It has received in subsidies fifty-eight millions of dollars, and its President has been knighted by the home government. Its conception was a part of the scheme for internal improvements, which followed the formation of the dominion government and achieved its first exploit in the construction of the Inter-Colonial railway, an enterprise that never has found justification in business success. There was linked with it a notion of defense, in case of war, and on this theory the Canadians have in vain attempted to secure for their railroad the assistance of English capital and credit. It is a grand thing to have the British possessions connected by rail from ocean to ocean; and the time may come when it will prove of value from a military point of view.

It is stated that at the coming session of Parliament the company will ask for further public aid to enable them to consolidate and develop the whole railway system of the Maritime Provinces. They are anxious to secure contracts for the construction of all the railways that have been subsidized by the Dominion government, their aim being to monopolize the control of the Canadian railroad lines east of Montreal. The government will hand over to the Canadian Pacific Company without charges that portion of the Intercolonial Railoand between St. John and Halifax, and the company will ask for a subsidy of $10,000,000 to enable them to buy up the railroads owned by other corporations in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as well as to build connecting links.

A GREAT SWINDLE. A large and profitable swindle by means of forged bills of lading has just been unearthed at St. Johns, Quebec. St. Johns is the centre for the export of hay into the United States, and thousands of tons are shipped daily over the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk lines to Boston, New York and other large cities. In many instances the shippers would draw upon their agents in New York and Boston without any advice notes being sent, and as the St. Johns' houses were well and respectably connected, their drafts were accepted on the bills of lading being attached and the money paid over at the agencies of the Jacques Cartier Bank or some other French bank, either in New York or Boston. It now appears that within the last few weeks forged bills of lading purporting to be drawn by Don Lebre & Co. of St. Johns, representing about 2,000 tons, have been issued, indorsed and accepted by their Montreal and New York agents and advances to a large amount paid on them to the parties working the swindle. The firm of Emerson, Eddy & Co. of Boston, have been victimized to the extent of $2,000, the agents of Jacques Cartier Bank in New York to a similar amount, and numerous other hay dealers throughout the New England States. Detectives are at work on the case, and a French Canadian named Homiesdas Bordreau has been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the swindle.

CAPE COD MACKEREL FISHING. The mackerel fishing season for 1885 on Cape Cod has closed without loss of life or property. The season's catch for Provincetown and Wellfleet foots up 70,320 barrels, with several thousand barrels at the smaller Cape ports. Altogether the catch is far short of last year. The price for a large part of the year has been much better than last, which will make the average stock for each season nearly alike. The amount of fish now in stock is less than half that of last season at this date. Mackerel fishing on Cape Cod is on the decline, and hard work is expected to man the fleet next season, owing to the poor wages made this year. The average wages made this year are less than $100 each. A number of vessels were obliged to quit early on that account. The codfish trade is very dull at present. Letters from Lisbon state that the Portugese government contemplates imposing a duty of $30 per quintal on fish caught by their own vessels, the same as now imposed on American and English fish. If this is done it will effectually kill out the industry there. Dry fish are now selling there at $7.20 per quintal of 128 pounds. It is estimated that 700,000 to 500,000 quintals are used annually in Portugal. The welters made hauls of fresh mackerel Friday, from fifty to several hundred each. Small quantities of flounders are caught daily, but all other kinds of fresh fish are scarce, as is also bait.

YELLOW FEVER. Dr. Joseph Holt, president of the Louisiana State Board of Health, has received a letter from Dr. J. McF. Gaston of Atlanta, Ga., who encloses a communication from Dr. Domingo Friere of Rio Janerio, Brazil, giving interesting information about inoculation for yellow fever. Dr. Friere stated that he had this year performed nearly 5,000 inoculations with absolutely successful results. Four of those who were inoculated died, whereas over 400 persons who were not inoculated succumbed to the disease. The inoculated persons lived in an infected quarter of the city, and great numbers inhabited houses where deaths had occurred from the disease. A large number of foreigners were inoculated, also many hundred children, who are no less liable to be victims of the disease than foreigners. Dr. Holt will lay this important question before the Board of Health, and will bring it to the special notice before the American public through the Health Association, which meets in Washington on December 1st.

The bee-keepers of Cumberland and Sagadahoc met at Brunswick, Tuesday, and organized a new society to be known as the Maine Agricultural Society. There were a good number of bee men present. The following Board of officers was chosen: President, Rev. C. M. Herring, Brunswick; Vice President L. F. Abbott, Lewiston; Secretary Mrs. M. W. Hinckley, Bowdoinham; Corresponding Secretary, Andrew J. Chase, Deering; Treasurer, Hartwell Little, Brunswick. Discussion and experience occupied the time after organizing, which proved interesting and profitable. The present has been a prosperous year with bee-keepers in Maine, and they are correspondingly wide-awake.

For the Maine Farmer.

A Few Thoughts.

MR. EDITOR: The *Farmer* comes to visit me every week and is always welcome. I love to read it as well as the hundreds of other subscribers. It is ably conducted on the subject to which it relates. Agriculture, according to Moses, was the earliest kind of business in which man ever engaged. It has been continued ever since, and will be followed as long as time shall last. And a paper devoted to this business, must be of value to every man who is dependent upon the products of the earth for the support of life. And while I am interested in the general items of the paper, yet, as I have said before, I highly value the "young folks' column," not because its contents are superior to the rest, but because the articles are written by young people—those who are just commencing a course of action and pursuits in life. The pen is an instrument of power, and those who learn to use it, will have means in their hands that will educate and bless their fellowmen. The learning how to use the pen is one of the most important branches of education.

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THE POSTAL SERVICE. Sixth Auditor McConville has submitted to the Postmaster General his annual report on the financial operations of the Postoffice Department, during the last fiscal year. From the report it appears that the gross postal revenues were $42,560,843, and the expenditures $49,317,188; excess of expenditures over revenue, $6,756,345. To this deficiency, says the Auditor, should be added the amounts certified to the Pacific railroads for transportation ($1,340,266), and the estimated unadjusted liabilities for 1885 ($255,000), making a total deficiency of $8,384,571. The deficiency last year was $4,967,425, or $3,416,146 less than the present deficiency. The revenues show a falling off of $765,115, while the expenditures have increased $2,912,328. The result is attributed to the reduction in letter postage and to general business depression. The principal items of expenditure were as follows: Railway transportation, $13,558,313; Postmasters' salaries, $11,243,848; salaries of postoffice clerks, $4,873,853; Star route transportation, $5,403,259; railway postal clerks, $4,246,209; free delivery service, $3,985,952; railway postal-car service, $1,709,326; transportation of foreign mails, $325,462.

The value of the postage-stamps sold was $40,050,226. The profits of the money-order business were $408,933. The amount of the balances paid by foreign countries for mail transportation was $66,955, and the amount paid by the United States to foreign countries for like service was $74,859.

The town of Mayfield has not paid a State tax for twenty years. It has not drawn any school money for a long time. There are five or six plantations in about as bad a fix as Mayfield, and when the Legislature meets again an endeavor will be made to put them back among the wild lands. The State taxes are paid up better now than at any time before. State Treasurer Burrigh and his assistants have been making special efforts to clean the slate. The State tax for any year is required by law to be paid in by the collectors of the cities, towns and plantations on or before the first of January of the next year. If not paid then, the State Treasurer can at any time have an execution served on the collector by the county sheriff. During the present fiscal year executions have been served on the town of Casco for its tax of 1883, and the town of Aurora for its tax of 1881. Executions will be served at once on several other towns. The State tax of 1884 was $945,000, and $905,000 of it has been paid—an unusually large proportion. $60,000 of the 1885 tax of $886,000 is already paid in. Lewiston has paid the whole of its State tax. Portland yet owes a little. The tax of Belfast has been paid first for four or five years in succession. Collector Fred Carle of that city takes pride in reporting ahead of everybody else.

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Items of Maine News.

Three inches of snow fell at Limerick Sunday.

There is plenty of snow and good sleighing in Kingman.

Camden has furnished San Francisco two mayors, Hon. M. C. Blake and Hon. Joseph P. Dyer.

Nine inches of snow fell at Greenville last week and a heavy storm prevailed all day. Three or four inches fell at Dover and Foxcroft.

The house of W. J. Farrell, at Cape Elizabeth, was burned to the ground Friday morning; cause unknown; loss about $1000; insured.

The boom near the mill of J. H. Gary was carried away last week, and about 150,000 of cedar and spruce went over the dam. Nearly one-half will be lost.

Wm. Goodwin, a brakeman on the Boston & Maine, had his finger crushed so that it was necessary to amputate it, while coupling cars in Saco Sunday night.

A fire Friday night destroyed an unoccupied dwelling house in Bath, owned by William Rogers. Loss $600. The fire is supposed to have been incendiary.

Charles V. Russell and Stillman Sawyer, at the Forest paper mills, Yarmouth, were severely injured Friday by a wood-pile falling. Russell was struck in the head and died next morning.

It is stated that 350,000 shingles and 200,000 feet of lumber will be used in the construction of the new head house and sheds of the depot of the Boston and Maine Railroad in Portland.

Rev. C. E. Andrews, pastor of the Second Congregational church in Biddeford, has received and declined a flattering offer to become the pastor of a Congregational church at Wakefield, Mass.

One evening last week a fire was discovered in the cellar of the new school house at Saccarappa. There were no facilities for fighting the fire and the building was totally destroyed. Loss $8,000; no insurance.

There were four inches of snow on the tops of the freight cars which came through from the east on the fast express train Friday. Quite a heavy snow storm was experienced up along the line of the European branch.

Burglars broke into the store of J. W. Hubbard, in Hiram, last week, and drilled a hole in the safe, but failed to obtain its contents. They stole a small amount of money from the drawer and some cigars. There is no clue.

Hon. S. A. Nye of Fairfield has purchased for himself, Josiah H. Chase his brother, Alonzo Chase of North New Portland, half of the Kilby township on the Spencer stream, comprising 13,000 acres. The purchase amounts to $20,000.

Mr. Everett Marshall, her two children and Mrs. S. H. Osborn of Pembroke, came very near being suffocated by coal gas Sunday night. Mrs. Osborn managed to get to the door and call for help for the unconscious ones, who after a while were revived.

Hon. Silas C. Hatch of Bangor, Rufus Prince of Turner, John L. Hodgdon of Bangor, Frederick W. Ritchie of Winterport, and Charles McCarthy, jr., of Portland, have been appointed a committee to make the annual examination of the State Treasurer's account.

The stable connected with the residence of Israel A. Dodge, at Dexter lower village, was burned Friday evening with the contents, a valuable horse, carriage and cow. The origin of the fire is unknown. Fully insured in the Merchants and Farmers' Mutual Mass. Co. Loss $1,000.

Mrs. Turner, an aged lady of Leeds, has recently, it is said, received a letter from England, informing her of the decease of her only remaining relative in South Wales, leaving her the only legal heir to an estate. Mrs. Turner's paternal grandmother was a wealthy Wales lady of distinction.

A musical convention will be held in Skowhegan, on the 2d, 3d and 4th of December under the direction of Mr. A. R. Smiley. Singers will be present and assist from Athens, Harmony, Bingham, Solon, Anson, Madison, Norridgewock and Fairfield, and others out of the county.

Joseph Hoyt, Dixmont Centre, was a member of the legislature from that place in 1841 and 1851. Joseph F. Weymouth, Troy, represented Pittsfield in 1827. He is 91 years old, and takes great interest in questions of the day and has a fertile brain for reminiscences of "ye olden time."

The remains of the late Capt. Wm. R. Roix of the steamer Penobscot were brought to Bangor from Boston on that boat last week. The burial occurred Friday. Capt. Mark Pierce, Chief Engineer James Hathorn, Master Carpenter G. W. Hobbs and Daniel Lane, Belfast agent, acted as pall bearers.

The joint committee of trustees and overseers of Bowdoin College, and the Medical School, held a meeting Friday afternoon in reference to changing the location of the school from Brunwick to Portland. They heard the reasons for a change as stated by Portland physicians, and adjourned without action.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the European and North American Railway occurred in Bangor last week. The following officers were elected by eight directors, and they were chosen as follows: Noah Woods, N. C. Ayer, T. J. Stewart, Sprague Adams, F. A. Wilson, Chas. P. Stetson, C. F. Bragg and S. H. Blake.

The post office department is making arrangements for the carrying of the mails arriving in Vanceboro Saturday nights at 11.30 o'clock, from the east, to Bangor, on the fast freight train which arrives in Bangor the following Sunday morning at 9.30 o'clock. By this arrangement, which will go into effect next Sunday, a great saving of time will be effected, these mails having heretofore lain over in Vanceboro from Saturday night until early Monday morning.

In view of the prevalence of small pox at Charlottetown, Prince Edward' Island, and the large number of persons arriving in Bangor by rail from that region, Hon. C. A. Boutilier telegraphed to United States Surgeon General Hamilton, calling attention to the fact, and suggesting the importance of precautionary measures. He received a reply informing him that measures will immediately be taken for the inspection of trains coming from the east into Maine.

Wilbur Grant, Esq., of Kingman, is one of the most enterprising business men in Maine. He already has four crews in the woods in four different towns and will employ 50 men and twenty horses this winter. Mr. Grant intends to haul about 1,500,000 feet of spruce, pine and cedar, and 300,000 railroad ties. The sledding is very good in the vicinity of his camps for this season of the year and cold weather only is needed to start operations in earnest.

Robert Hunter, Walter Clowes and Peter Miller, concerned in several cases of malicious mischief, were arraigned before Judge Gould, Portland, Tuesday morning. Hunter and Clowes were sentenced to the Reform School during their minority. All three boys occupied the same cell during the night, and when Hunter and Clowes were taken out and Miller left alone, the latter became frightened, and endeavored to beat his way out thorough the iron barred door. Miller's fright became greater when he found that his efforts were unsuccessful, and he went insane. Miller was taken home and medical assistance called. He is twelve years of age.

The Postmaster General Friday appointed F. A. Orcutt postmaster at Holden, and Edwin C. Lord at Lowell; Hanover, Oriand P. Russell; Hiram, Lemuel Cotton; Richardsontown, Rufus P. Crosby; Robbinston, Cyrus Balkam; Sebec, Albert E. Getchell; Sprague's Mills, D. Stenfield; Westport, Samuel H. Towle in place of S. P. Webber, who has been removed; South Brooksville, Samuel D. Coombs in place of E. C. Chatto, who has been removed; Jonesboro, Jefferis Briggs C. Farnum in place of S. J. Bond, who has been removed. Alna, Perez B. Jones; Danforth, James Robbins; Danville Junction, George Pennauld, Nellie M. Newell; East Baldwin, Joseph P. Chadbourne; Aurora, Milton S. Silsby; Unity, James R. Taber.

The exercises of the third and fourth divisions of Sophomore prize debates at Bates College, were held at the Hall on Friday evening. The prize in the third division was awarded to H. J. Cross of Foxcroft, and in the fourth to L. W. Hopkins of Hallowell. The following officers of the Sophomore class were also selected to take part in the champion debate commencement week: R. A. Parker, W. F. Tibbetts, S. S. Woodrow, B. M. Avery, C. A. Johnson, C. O. Smith, H. Cressey, and H. J. Cross. The fall term closed Friday for a vacation of seven weeks, during which time a large number of the students will teach. Mr. Bodwinhan is disappointed at the disappearance of Lowell M. Blanchard, an unmarried farmer of Bowdoin, aged about 33. Mr. Blanchard has by borrowing money and otherwise become indebted to the citizens of Bowdoin and Bowdoin College to the extent of from $1500 to $2000. Two items aggregate $900 and there is practically nothing for any one. The affair was evidently prearranged and every one is surprised at the success of the swindle. Blanchard would, by will, have come into possession of a farm had he continued to support his mother, and it was upon the strength of that that he was allowed to get in debt to such an extent.

Charles E. Eaton of Auburn, lately of the firm of Conant & Eaton, insurance agents of Lewiston, has fled to Canada. He received from the insurance firm about three weeks ago, collecting and pocketing all money possible. His partner, T. E. Conant, is tax collector in Lewiston, but as far as can be learned, the money belonging to the city is safe. Eaton forged several notes, using the names of reliable business men in this vicinity, and disposing of them promiscuously. He also borrowed money from all of his acquaintances who would accommodate him. He got something from his father, a highly respected citizen of Auburn. Eaton is a newly married man, about 28 years of age, stout and with heavy overhanging shoulders, dark complexion, sunken black eyes and a very heavy mustache. His spoils will amount to about $6,000. Hitherto he has borne a first class reputation.

Items of General News.

A bear weighing 325 pounds was killed near Camden, N. J., Friday.

Hon. John H. Mitchell, republican, was elected United States Senator from Oregon, last week.

The King of Spain is seriously ill. Eight physicians are in attendance on his Majesty at El Palo.

Hon. Elisur Wright of Massachusetts, who has been long and prominently connected with insurance interests, died Saturday, at his residence in Medford, of paralysis, aged 81 years, 6 months.

On Sunday night an immense tidal wave rolled along the whole Atlantic coast doing great damage from New Jersey to Boston. In New York the tide was three feet higher than ever known before.

The first special freight shipment of Manitoba wheat and flour direct from Winnipeg, over the Canadian Pacific Railway, has arrived in Montreal, having made the journey in a little over three days.

Hon. Henry W. Sage of Ithaca, N. Y., founder of the Sage Female College, Cornell University, has given $60,000 to endow a professorship of ethics and moral philosophy in Cornell and vicinity in memory of his late wife.

There were four deaths from small pox in Charlottetown, P. E. I., Monday, and 15 new cases are reported. The feeling in Charlottetown is more hopeful than during last week, although several of the larger business houses have closed.

An improvement has been made in the Bessemer steel process at the Edgar Thompson steel works at Pittsburg, which, it is said, will have the effect of making steel equal in quality to crucible steel, while it will cost only about one-tenth as much.

William P. Warner, Ferdinand Ward and Work of New York City, were indicted Monday by the United States grand jury for conspiring to defraud creditors and stockholders of the Marine National bank. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Warner and Work.

One of the heaviest rains which ever visited the West has prevailed for the past week, within 12 hours over 10 inches rain fell. All outside communication by rail or telegraph in Colorado, was entirely suspended. No loss of life is reported. Damage amounts to over $100,000.

The fishing schooner Belle A. Keyes of Boston, was wrecked on the Sisters' Ledge, near Mount Desert, Me., last Sunday morning. She cleared from Boston, Oct, 13th, for a fishing cruise, having on board the captain and a crew of fourteen men. The crew were saved, and carried to Boston on Tuesday. Particulars of the vessel and cargo was not learned.

The magnitude of the Escurial, the great Spanish palace, may be inferred from the computation of Francisco de los Santos that it would take four days to go through all the rooms and apartments, the length of the way being reckoned at 33 Spanish leagues, which is about 120 English miles. There are 14,000 doors and 11,000 windows in the edifice.

The official returns to the health office, Monday, for Montreal, show that there were six deaths from small pox in that city Saturday, three in Cote St. Louis, two at Mt. Royal Hospital, and one in Ste. Cunegonde. Returns Sunday show nine deaths in the city, three in Cote St. Louis, one in St. Jean Baptiste, five in Ste. Cunnegonde, and one in St. Charles.

Mr. Bayard, Secretary of State, and Mr. Romero, the minister of Mexico at Washington, are about to exchange the ratifications of an additional article to the commercial treaty between the United States and Mexico of January, 1883, extending the time to May 20, 1886, for the approval of the necessary law to carry into effect the operations of the said commercial treaty.

A terrible cyclone swept over the Shilpipine Islands, Friday. Eight thousand buildings, including numerous churches and school houses were destroyed, and twenty-two persons were killed. A dispatch to the *Times* from Calcutta says, that 3000 people have been drowned, and 100 villages submerged in Grrissa by a cyclone, and that 1241 square miles in the Mooshabad and Hudden districts are devastated.

In the forty-ninth Congress there are but four contested election cases: One from Ohio, Frank Hurd against Romeis; one from the Sixth Iowa district, Campbell against Weaver; one from the Eleventh Indiana, Kidd against Steele, and one from the Second Rhode Island, Page against Pierce. The whole notice of contest against all the California Congressmen on the ground of illegality in the redistricting law will not probably be seriously considered.

Joseph C. Mackin was taken from the county jail, Chicago, to the Illinois State penitentiary at neoon, Friday. The offence for which Mackin will don the striped suit is not for his complicity in election frauds during the Presidential election, but the alleged perjury committed during his trial for the first offence. Mackin was found guilty of complicity in the election frauds, and was sentenced to the penitentiary, but was granted a writ of error, and that case is now before the United States Supreme Court.

Calorow, with 14 bodies and 500 ponies, is camped on Tampa river, Colorado, 25 miles above Cross mountain. They have burned the cattle ranches along the trail, leaving many people without food. The Indians are slaughtering thousands of elk, deer and antelopes for their hides, leaving their bodies to rot. The settlers say they will arriving in Vanceboro Saturday nights at 11.30 o'clock, from the east, to Bangor, on the fast freight train which arrives in Bangor the following Sunday morning at 9.30 o'clock. By this arrangement, which will go into effect next Sunday, a great saving of time will be effected, these mails having heretofore lain over in Vanceboro from Saturday night until early Monday morning.

In view of the prevalence of small pox at Charlottetown, Prince Edward' Island, and the large number of persons arriving in Bangor by rail from that region, Hon. C. A. Boutilier telegraphed to United States Surgeon General Hamilton, calling attention to the fact, and suggesting the importance of precautionary measures. He received a reply informing him that measures will immediately be taken for the inspection of trains coming from the east into Maine.

Ex-Mayor John B. Bowman of East St. Louis, Ill., was assassinated a few feet from his own door Saturday evening. He was returning home with a satchel in his hand, and a man was seen walking behind him. As Bowman reached his gate the man walked up, and placing a revolver at the back of his neck, fired. The murderer escaped and the police have no clue to his identity. The news of the murder spread with rapidity on both sides of the river, and a state of pollement existed in the city started for the scene of the crime. Mr. Bowman was one of the best known politicians in Southern Illinois.

A grand shooting tournament was held on the grounds of the Washington Gun Club at Willington, Mass., Wednesday by the New England Trap Shooters Association. There was a large attendance of clubs being represented from Providence, Boston, Lowell, Brockton, Manchester, N. H., Worcester and Amesbury. The principal prize shot for was a Knoxville blackbird gold medal. There were nine single and three pair Knoxville birds shot at. Dick Sanborn of Boston won the medal, breaking 12 birds out of 15. Schumaway was second, breaking 11 out of 15. Fourteen sweepstake matches were shot off also. The weather was unfavorable.

At Tuesday's session of the National Cattle Growers convention, at St. Louis, Mo., Irus Coy of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange read a paper in decided opposition to the animal industry bill as now in operation, as it was calculated to create a panic in the cattle industry instead of a lasting benefit. Inasmuch as the industry is practically at the mercy of the veterinarian who are given to sentimental reports of the existence of pleuro pneumonia, when nothing more dangerous than lung fever. The speaker cited several instances of far reaching and most disastrous panic credited by the stupidity of so called government experts. He asserted that there has never been east of the Rocky Mountains a case of that form of pleuropneumonia which ravaged Europe and Australia.

In the United States Court, Baltimore, Judge Smith has decided in the case of H. Gates Smith against Bowdoin College and against R. G. Dunn & Co., for libel, that the plaintiff must furnish a bill of particulars within 30 days as to when, where, how and to whom the alleged libelous publication was made. This decision in the United States Court is important as confirming similar findings in the various State courts, to the effect that in order to make privileged communications libelous, the party obtaining the report from the mercantile agencies must be disclosed. Inasmuch as the subscriber to an agency who divulges the information may thus be made jointly liable by the plaintiff for the contents of the agency, the importance of the decision can easily be seen.

The will of Mrs. V. G. Stone of Malden, Mass., which was so sturdily contested by the heirs-at-law about a year ago, provided for the distribution of about $50,000 to charities, the beneficiaries to be selected by the trustees, Rev. W. H. Wilcox and Hon. Alpheus Hardy. The trustees, after consultation with Judge Charles Allen, have made the following selections of charitable societies to which gifts are to be matle: New England Hospital for Women and Children, $3000; Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, $3000; Perkins Institution and Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind, $5000; Boston Young Woman's Christian Association, for the educational department, $500; Wellesley College, to complete Stone Hall, $500; Home for Aged Women, $3000; Home for Aged Women, $3000; Children's Hospital, $2500; Massachusetts Asylum, $3000; Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, $2500; Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, $500; Home for Aged Couples, $1000; Baldwin Place Home for Little Wanderers, $1000; Penitent Female Refuge Society and the Bethesda Society together, $2500; total, $46,000.

Items and Incidents.

There are over 18,000 young women at college in this country.

Derangement of the liver, with constipation, injure the complexion, induce pimples, sallow skin, etc. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose.

The yield of gold in California to January 1, 1885, was $1,078,585,169.

The well known strengthening properties of Iron, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

There are twenty-six milk dealers awaiting trial in Chicago on the charge of adulterating the lacteal fluid.

The 200th anniversary of the introduction of the art of printing into America will be celebrated in Philadelphia, Dec. 11.

Japan has a society for reforming the style of dressing the hair of women. The association has over 2000 members.

Behold the conqueror of all kidney, liver, and urinary diseases—Hunt's Remedy. Sure cure.

A miss of 13 years at Canton, Dak., is reported to have plowed 80 acres of land with a pair of horses and a common stubble plow.

Speedy cure to all diseases of the kidneys or urinary organs by using Hunt's Remedy.

The bonded debt of the railways of the United States amounts to about $3,000,000,000, and the share capital to about as much more.

What an appetite it gives; how restful it makes my sleep, by using Hunt's Remedy.

The only young lady student at the Boston University Law School is called appropriately by the men law students their sister-in-law.

Church & Co.'s Arm & Hammer Soda or Saleratus is really one of the most indispensable as well as useful articles for housekeeping purposes. To insure obtaining only the Arm & Hammer Brand Soda or Saleratus, it is best to buy in Pound or Half-Pound Cartoons, which have the name and trade-mark on them, as inferior goods are sometimes substituted for the Arm & Hammer Brand when bought in bulk.

The British agricultural statistics for the present year show a decreasing area under cultivation and a corresponding extension of pasturage.

Hop Porous Plasters contain no capsicum to burn and irritate. They soothe and kill pain and strengthen weak parts. 25c. at druggists.

A family living at Glasco, 34 miles from Kingston, N. Y., sold their only pig, their winter's pork, at a great sacrifice to obtain money to visit the circus.

Stated by H. B. Cochran, druggist, Lancaster, Pa.: "Have guaranteed over 300 bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters for dyspepsia, sour stomach, bilious attacks, liver and kidney troubles."

The opinion now held by some physicians that "raw cow's milk is better for children than boiled," is very gratifying, as a raw cow gives much more milk than a boiled one.

Some remarkable cures of deafness are recorded of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Never fails to cure earache.

A woman at Sutton, Neb., has obtained a verdict of $2500 against a saloon-keeper for causing the death of her husband by selling him intoxicating liquor.

Hall's Hair Renewer is officially and unqualifiedly indorsed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts.

The Yellowstone Park is full of game of all kinds, including two hundred head of bison, large numbers of elk and several herds of antelope. Sportsmen are guarded with as strict watch as the game, and are not permitted to devastate as they would like.

KEEP LOOKING YOUNG. This is the age of young men. Other things being equal they are everywhere preferred. Save your young looks. It means position and money. Restore hair failing off—dry or lustreless? Preserve and beautify it by using Parker's Hair Balsam. Not an oil, not a dye, sure to work, clean, harmless. Restores color.

The big bridge between New York and Brooklyn is becoming very popular. From 60,000 to 65,000 cross every day in the cars, while about 11,000 walk over. The walk of a mile in the clear atmosphere so far above the surface of the river is considered a promotive of health.

For 20 years Henry F. Balcom' of Shirley, Mass., suffered with rheumatism. He found no relief till he took Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A friend of the fair sex declares that a raw potato is more effectual in beautifying the complexion than cosmetics. The face should be rubbed with the vegetable, then washed and then a gentle friction. Ladies who advise the use of a raw potato on the wash-stand at all times.

Every day adds to the great amount of evidence as to the curative powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Letters are continually being received from persons cured of the most wonderful benefits derived from this great medicine. It is unequalled for general debility, and as a blood purifier, expelling every trace of scrofula or other impurity. Now is the time to take it. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all druggists.

The estimated total length of all the submarine telegraph cables in the world is 62,000 miles, and their money value is reckoned at $200,000,000, according to the estimates of a French statistican the total length of all the telegraph wires at present laid is sufficient to reach forty-six times around the world.

Mr. George Manville Fenn,

whose work is constantly increasing in popularity, has written a serial story called "Iron Trials," for the YOUTH'S COMPANION. It deals with boy life in an English manufacturing town, and is said to be unusually dramatic.

The electric light has been applied to the firing of guns at night. Trouve has described to the Paris Academy of Sciences a button illuminated by a minute battery, by which the gunner can see to take aim; while another little apparatus—an incandescent lamp with a suitable reflector—throws a beam of light upon the object to be fired at.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, Has the Advantage of being Palatable, and easily digested, and these two well known remedies being combined, are more potent in their remedial effects than if taken separately, and increase flesh and strength with remarkable rapidity.

An air-balloon railway is about to be constructed on the Gaisberg, near Salzburg, Germany, a mountain of no great height, but offering a magnificent view over the beautiful country around the town. The balloon, which will have grooved wheels on one side of its car, will ascend a perpendicular line of rails, constructed on the principle of the wire-rope railway invented years ago for the Rigih, four miles in length.

The extent to which animals appreciate color is interesting but unsolved problem. It is being investigated by J. Graber, who has experimented upon five mammals, seven birds, two reptiles, three amphibians, two fishes, three molluscs, twenty insects, two spiders and two worms. He has found that the sense of color, as well as the power of perceiving light, is much more widely distributed among animals than has been supposed, although the variations in the sense of color and brightness in animals are great.

PARENTAL AUTHORITY. We have never believed that Solomon's advice was infallible, and we were specially pleased with a sermon recently delivered by Rev. H. O. Pentecost, of New York City, on parental authority, announcing, as we believe, the wise doctrine in this question. Dr. Pentecost in substance said:

"We put the authority of a parent over a child? Is it to whip, to scold, to beat his child? I answer, No. He is the spiritual guide, the moral trainer only, and while this thought should not cause parents to deal with their children in any weak or vacillating spirit, it of necessity shuts out all idea of harshness and severity. Parents make a fatal mistake when they attempt to make their will the supreme law for their little ones. Solomon commands by Captain Kidd as well. She measured 2950 tons gross and 1930 tons net. She was built at Belfast, England, in 1867, was substantially rebuilt in 1876, and was thoroughly repaired during the two years ago. She has been running for some years between Boston and Liverpool. The Leyland Line carries no passengers, and there were on board at the time of the wreck only fifty men. The cargo which the Iberian took out was valued at $187,000. The principal articles were as follows: Twelve cases tags and wood boxes, 20 cases wooden ware, 118 packages woodenware, 71 bales of leather, 1403 quarters of fresh beef, 92 carcasses of mutton, 58 head of cattle, 5200 pieces of staves, 62 barrels of lard oil, 865 pails of lard, 24,930 bushels of corn, 954 bales of cotton, 8678 sacks of flour, 6192 barrels of apples, 25 bales of brown cotton, 55 boxes of bacon, 43 barrels of tongues, 30 barrels of lard, 5 cases of printing presses. The vessel herself was probably worth in the vicinity of $500,000.

The meeting of the National Grange in Boston, gave an opportunity for representative men from different sections of the country, to become better acquainted with each other. One of the pleasant incidents of the occasion was the presentation of a fine cane from Hon. S. H. Neal, Master of the Kentucky State Grange, to Hon. Frederick Robie, Master of the Maine State Grange. There were specimen ears of corn from each State in the Union, which before adjournment were largely distributed among members of the order for planting purposes. Maine corn was in great demand.

The Markets.

Augusta City Market.
[Corrected weekly for the Farmer.]
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25.

APPLES—50@60c per bushel; dried, 4@5c per lb.; evaporated 7@8c per lb.
BEANS—Pea beans $1 50@1 75; Yellow Eyes $1 50@1 75.
BUTTER—Good Firkin Butter sells for 16@18c; Ball Butter 20@25c.
Cheese—9½@10c.
COTTON SEED MEAL—$1 50 per cwt.
EGGS—26c per dozen.
FLOUR—St. Louis $6 00@6 50; Patent 7 00@7 50.
GRAIN—Corn 62@65c; oats 40@45c barley 75c. Rye $1 00.
HAY—$15 00@17 00.
STRAW—Loose $6@8?; pressed $6@$10.
HONEY—Choice Aroostook 16@18c.
HIDES AND SKINS—Ox hides over 90 lbs. 7—c; bulls and stags. 5c; calf skins, 10c.
LIME AND CEMENT—Lime $1 10 per cask; cement $2 00.
LARD—Tierce 6¾@7; Dom. 7½@8c.
MEAL—Corn 63@65; rye 85@90.
PRODUCE—Potatoes, 50c per bu; cabbages, 1c per lb; squash, 1c per lb; turnips, 40c per bushel; beets, 40c per bu.
PROVISIONS—Clear salt pork 6½@7c; beef per side 9@9½c; ham 9@9½c; fowls 8@10c; lambs 7c; mutton 6@7c; veal 7@8c; chickens 12@16c; Turkeys 18@20c; round hog 5@5½c.
SHORTS—1¼c per lb.
GROUND PLASTER—Sells at $6 00@$6 50.

Portland Market.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25.

APPLES—Per barrel, $2 00@2 50; evaporated, 8@11c; dried Western, 3½@4½c; do sliced, 4½@5c.
BUTTER—$@20 for choice family; Vermont, 21@23c per lb; creamery, 25@30c.
BEANS—Pea, $1 85@2 00; Yellow Eyes, $1 85@2 00.
CHEESE—Maine and Vermont Factory, new, 10@11½c; N Y. Factory, 10@11½c.
COAL—Stove and Egg, $5 50@6 00.
FLOUR—Superfine, $3 25@3 50; Spring X and XX, $5 00@5 25; Michigan Winter X and XX, $4 75@6 00; Roller Michigan, $5 25@5 50. St. Louis Winter Patents, $5 75@6 00.
FISH—Cod Shore, $3 25@3 50; bank, $3 25@3 50; Scaled herring per box, 14@18c; Mackerel per bbl, shore No 1, $19 00@21 00.
GRAIN—Corn, car lots, 59@60; oats, 39@40c; cotton seed, car lots, $27 00@28 00; shorts, car lots, bag lots, $28 00@29 00; sacked bran, car lots, $17 50@18; sacked bran, bag lots, $18 50@19 00; middlings, car lots, $18 00@21 00; middlings, bag lots, $20 00@24 00.
LARD—Per tierce, 6¾@7c per lb; per tub, 6¾@7c; pail, 7@7¾c.
PROVISIONS—Chickens, 13—@15c; Turkeys, 20@22c; Fowl, 12@13c; eggs, 24—@27c; potatoes, 50c per bush; extra beef, $11 00@11 50; pork backs, $13 00@13 50; clear, $12 50@12 75; hams, 9½@10c; covered, 10½11¾c.

Bangor Produce Market.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, 1885.

APPLES—per barrel, $1 25@1 75.
BEANS—Yellow Eyes, $1 50@1 60 per bush.; hand picked Pea, $1 75@1 85.
BUTTER—Best, 21@25c. per lb.; fair to good, 19@20c.; good, 17@18c. per lb.
EGGS—27@27c per doz.
GRAIN—Oats, 32@35c. per bush; corn, 60@62c.
HAY—$13@15 per ton; best bales, $14@16.
POTATOES—Best quality per bushel, 35@40c.
PROVISIONS—Pork, round hog per lb., 5@6c.; chickens, 12@14c.; fowl per lb., 8@12c.

Boston Market.
BOSTON, TUESDAY, Nov. 23.

The following are ,to-day's quotations of Provisions, etc.:
PORK—Long cut 12 00@12 50; short cuts 12 50@12 75; backs 12 50@13 00; light backs 12 00@12 50; lean ends 12 50@13 00; pork tongues @13 00; prime mess $12 00@12 50; extra prime $8 50@10; mess 10 50; Western prime mess pork at 10 50@11.
LARD 6¾@7c per lb in tierces; 7¼@7½c in 10-lb pails; 7½@8¼ in 5-lb pails; 7¾@8c in 3-lb pails.
HAMS 9½@10c per lb, according to size and cure; small 10@10½c.
DRESSED HOGS—city 5¼c per lb; country 4¾c; live 4¼c.
BUTTER—Northern creamery, good to choice, 26@27c; New York dairy 21@22c; fancy 23c: Vermont dairy 22@23c; selections 24@25c; common to good 15@20c; extra Western fresh made creamery 26@27c; common to good 22@25c; Western ladle packed 10@12c. Jobbing prices range 1@2c higher than these quotations.
CHEESE—Choice North 9½@9¾c; lower grades according to quality; Western at 9@9½c. Job lots 1@c higher.
EGGS—Eastern extras at 27@28c; fancy at 29c; East firsts 26c; New York and Vermont at 26c; North at 25@26c; Western at 22@24c; Canada and P. E. I. 26c, and N. S. at 26@27c. East limed at 20c.
BEANS—Choice large hand picked pea at $1 85@1 90 per bush; choice New York small hand-picked do at 80@1 85; small Vermont hand-picked pea at $1 90@1 95.
APPLES—Choice $1 37½@1 50; common at $1@1 25; Snow $2@2 25.

Chicago Live Stock Market.
TUESDAY, Nov. 23.

CATTLE—Receipts, 6,900 head; shipments, 1500, steady; shipping steers, $3 30@5 40; stockers and feeders at $2 25@3 75; cows, bulls and mixed, $1 50@3 70; through Texas at $2 60@3 60; western rangers, steady; natives & half breeds, $3 90@4 70; cows at $2 90@3 40; wintered Texans at $3 00@3 65.
HOGS—Receipts, 55,000 head; shipments, 2,000 head; steady; rough and mixed at $2 40@3 65; packing and shipping, $3 65@3 85; light at $3 30@3 65; skips at $2 40@3 15.
SHEEP—Receipts, 3,000; shipments, 200, steady; natives, $2 00@3 50; Texans, $2 00@2 75. Lambs per head, $3 50@4 40.

Watertown Cattle Market.
TUESDAY, Nov. 24.

MARKET BEEF—Receipts of cattle, 493; choice, ——@——; extra, 8 00@8 25; first quality, 7 00@7 50; second quality at 5 00@6 50; third quality, 4 00@4 50.
STORE CATTLE—Working Oxen per pair, $100@200; Milch Cows and Calves, $25@48; Farrow cows, $15@30; fancy, $50@80. yearlings, $10@18; two years old, $14@48; three years old, $23@40.
SWINE—Receipts, 13,285; Western fat, live, at 3½@4½c; northern dressed hogs, 5c.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4280 head; in lots, $2 00@3 50; extra, $4 00@4 25. Veal Calves, 2½@6½c.

New York Money Market.
NEW YORK, Nov. 23.

United States Bonds,	3's,	(reg.)	102½
"	"	New 4½ (reg.)	112½
"	"	(coup.)	113¾
"	"	New 4's (reg.)	123½
"	"	4's (coup.)	123½
"	"	Pacific 6's '95	128¾

A LARGE CLAIM. Mrs. Isabel T. Franchaua has instituted a suit against the city of San Francisco, claiming a tract of city lands valued at about $2,000,000. She claims that the tract was granted to her father, Gabriel Castro, by the Alcalde of the Old Pueblo Yerba Buena, in 1836. The title to this property, including the whole tract of land mentioned, was recently made good to the city by the United States. The plaintiff claims a prior title under the grant made to her father by the Mexican Government. A large portion of the land in question is now occupied and built upon by persons who first pre-empted and now hold a quitclaim title from the city.

Sir John MacDonald, the Premier of the Dominion of Canada, left last week for London. His mission is to confer with the imperial authorities respecting a commission to arrange with the United States concerning the fisheries of Canada and the terms upon which fisheries may be enjoyed by United States fishermen. It is understood that the larger question of reciprocity is included in the subjects which the Premier will discuss. Sir John MacDonald will also confer with the authorities in respect to the transit of, British mails to Eastern Asia and other points via the Canadian Pacific Railway. Several other questions of importance are also included in his mission.

In the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, is the small nugget of gold, a little larger than a pea, that first met the eyes of James Marshall in the sawmill raceway at Sacremento, and was the beginning of those discoveries in California that have added nearly $1,500,000,000 in gold to the world's stock of the precious metals.

Special Notices.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.*
ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.
4Z60

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA,
When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA,
When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA,
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA.

"IT WILL CURE ASTHMA." "I had suffered with asthma for over forty years, and had a terrible attack in December and January, 1882. One day I took four doses of Parker's Tonic. The effect astonished me. I slept perfectly that night, and am now wholly well. Parker's Tonic will cure chronic asthma." E. C. Williams, Chapman, Pa.

Know thyself by reading the "Science of Life," the best medical work ever published, for young and middle-aged men

The Homestead Law. Commissioner Sparks of the Land Office has recently made a ruling which is probably destined to have an important influence upon the course of transactions in public lands. He has decided in substance that the commutation of a homestead is, in effect and in law, a turning of the entry into a pre-emption, and as such is illegal when the claimant has previously had the benefit of the pre-emption law. Since the passage of the homestead law it has become the almost universal practice for settlers to secure claims under both that and the pre-emption law, in addition to which they have usually taken the benefit of the timber culture law, thus aggregating, under the three laws, a maximum estate of 480 acres to each settler. It has been customary to take up the preemption and "tree claim" at once, and after the lapse of the shortest necessary interval, to mortgage the former for enough to pay the Government price for it, when, having secured title, the settler was at liberty to move away and take the benefit of the homestead law. The ruling of the Commissioner is calculated to put an end to this practice. It leaves the settler still the right to secure either a pre-emption or a homestead, in addition to his "tree claim," and, as far as the ruling itself goes, it leaves him the right to secure a pre-emption claim in the usual way and then secure a homestead by living upon the land five years. But the latter right General Sparks does not concede. It has been stated that he has made a ruling to the effect that no person is entitled to the benefits of both the pre-emption and the homestead laws. This is incorrect, no such ruling having been made. There is reason to believe, however, that when this question comes before him he will hold that in passing on the subject, he will hold that in passing the homestead law Congress intended only to give a choice to settlers of limited means by affording them a method of obtaining one hundred and sixty acres of land without other outlay than the payment of the customary fees in place of purchasing under the pre-emption law. Such a ruling, he says, would be in concurrence with the views which have inspired the movement in Congress to repeal the pre-emption law outright, and should the timber culture law be repealed, would have the effect of restricting the area obtainable by a single claimant to one-quarter section. Gen. Sparks holds that the two laws—the homestead and pre-emption—standing together and improved as they have heretofore been, offer a temptation to fraud and place a premium upon it. The hope of securing a second claim is held out by the one law as an inducement to make the settlement and improvements upon the first claim of the most temporary and inexpensive character, simply designed to make a false show of good faith and to "swear by," as immediately after final proof or commutation, as they may be, these are to be abandoned and another residence established upon claim number 2. Gen. Sparks holds that if Congress designed to give the same settler the benefit of both laws it would not have imposed such stringent requirements to establish a temporary lien in one place, only to be abandoned for another within a few months. Should the ruling indicated as probable never be made, that already in force constituting commutation of homestead claims by persons who have preemptors will still, he believes, have an important result in preventing to a considerable extent speculations in claims. The obligation to live five years upon a claim is a test of good faith, to which only actual farmers who desire the land for their own cultivation will care to submit.

INTERNAL REVENUE. The commissioner of internal revenue reports the total receipts from all sources of internal revenue taxation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, were $112,421,121, as compared with $124,290,349 for 1884, $146,344,744 for 1883, and $146,523,273 for 1882. It is estimated that the receipts for last year would be about $115,000,000, and that they fell over 2,000,000 short of the estimate, the commissioner says, resulting from the seven months' extension allowed for the exportation of distilled spirits in bond, on which the tax was due. He adds that there are now about 7,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits in bonded warehouses, which will have to be reimported. Vermont pays the smallest amount of any State, and the only other contributing less than Maine is Mississippi. Illinois pays the heaviest tax.

There are 4295 fruit and only 1595 grain distilleries, but the latter have a production 60 times as great. New England has only about one-thirtieth of the capacity in distilleries and one in Connecticut. The principal materials used for making distilled spirits are: Malt, 1,638,578 bushels; rye, 2,733,397 bushels

Poetry.

Republished by request.

Give me Three Grains of Corn Mother.

BY MRS. A. M. EDMOND.

[The above words were the last request of an Irish lad to his mother, as he was dying from starvation. She found three grains of corn in the corner of his ragged jacket and gave them to him. It was all she had; the whole family were perishing from famine.]

Give me three grains of corn, mother,
Only three grains of corn,
It will keep the little life I have
Till the coming of the morn.
I am dying of hunger and cold, mother,
Dying of hunger and cold,
And hair the agony of such a death,
My lips have never told.

It has gnawed like a wolf at my heart, mother,
A wolf that is fierce for blood,
All the livelong day and the night besides,
Gnawing for lack of food.
I dreamed of bread in my sleep, mother,
And the sight was heaven to see;
I woke with an eager, famishing lip,
But you had no bread for me.

How could I look to you, mother,
How could I look to you,
For bread to give your starving boy,
When you were starving too?
For I read the famine in your cheek
And in your eye so wild,
And I felt in your bony hand
As you laid it on your child.

The Queen has land and gold, mother,
The Queen has land and gold;
While you have only your empty breast
A skeleton babe to hold.
A babe that is dying of want, mother,
As I am dying now,
With a ghastly look in its sunken eye,
And famine upon its brow.

What has poor Ireland done, mother,
What has poor Ireland done,
That the world looks on and sees us starve,
Perishing one by one?
Do the men of England care not, mother,
The great men and the high,
For the suffering sons of Erin's Isle,
Whether they live or die?

There is many a brave heart here, mother,
Dying of want and cold,
While only across the channel, mother,
Are many that rolled in gold.
There are the rich and proud there, mother,
With wondrous wealth to view,
And the bread they fling to their dogs to-night
Would give us life and you!

Come nearer to my side, mother,
Come nearer to my side,
And hold me fondly as you held
My father when he died.
Quick, for I cannot see you, mother,
My breath is almost gone,
Mother! dear mother! ere I die,
Give me three grains of corn!

[The foregoing was written and published, during the Irish famine of 1847. It is so appropriate at present that we republish it.]

Our Story Teller.

MRS. TIPTON'S TREASURER.

BY HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.

If Mr. Tipton had not been uncommonly careful in relation to matters of business, and had not tied his purse-strings so very closely that it was as much as her life was worth to get them open, Mrs. Tipton might not have needed a treasurer. But as it was, she is able to get a dollar without undergoing cross-examination, and receiving criticism, and rendering strict account afterward, and mostly unable to get it then, as Mr. Tipton preferred making his own purchases and getting his own change, she was driven to her rag-bag. She used to laugh at her jest about it, saying that if her resulting coin was ever so hard and shining, it was nevertheless rag-money. Rag-money or not, it was unspeakably precious to Mrs. Tipton. It may be that her frequent and dire want of any sort of money, made the financial question one of more interest to her than it might have been otherwise. She read the accounts of the great fortunes of great men with a real relish; read the story of the sources of Queen Victoria's income, and rolled the items of the civil list under her tongue like sweet morsels; read the daily statement of the internal revenue, and all that sort of thing, and could find no end to even read the monthly returns of the great railroads, comparing them with those usually given of the year before, and fancying some delicious manipulation by which she might make a difference in her dividends; she who never had had a dividend, nor ever expected one. She read all the debates on the silver question—dry enough to crumble as they were—to no purpose and ran a hopeless muddling of her wits, and ran her eye over the market quotations of stocks and bonds, without ever finding out what it was that when it said that money sold for from six to seven per cent.

It was rather a singular fact, considering her interest in the subject, that she had never seen a bond. She knew that Mr. Tipton had some bonds; but, so far as she had any idea of them at all, she figured them in her mind as resembling either a small map on wooden rollers or the bunch of decorated shaving papers which she always gave her husband at Christmas, and received in return from him a new pocket-handkerchief. There was just such a bunch now hanging up by the desk in the little back room that he called his office, and she had a certain awe and reverence for some time, as a species of emissary from the Treasury of the United States: it was one of Mr. Tipton's habits to put valuables in perfectly open and obvious, and therefore unsuspected places, in order to confound house-breakers, which made her fancy concerning it less irrational. She never could forget Mr. Tipton's inscrutable face when she asked him, at once, and he told her it was a pen-wiper. Of course her ignorance only added to Mr. Tipton's contempt for her feminine calibre, and to his conviction that women might be trusted with their children's education, with the care of souls and care of sick and dying, but that so valuable a thing as money was not to be given into such weak hands. Why should he show her a bond, that she might know what the thing was like? There were some things that women had no need of knowing. The consequence of all which niggardliness and want of trust was that Mrs. Tipton had to resort, as I have said, to her rag-bag.

That the good woman saved every shred of thread, every ravelling, every scrid of paper to be seen on the floor, only gave her husband reason to think that she was the neatest of neat housekeepers, as, of course, he had a right that his wife should be. That there never was a newspaper to be found that was more than a week old, was rather puzzling to him; but then there were fires to kindle, and window-panes to polish, and shelves to be covered, saving paint, and carpets to be lined, and clothes to be wrapped up and put away, and so perhaps that was all right. She had said once, in answer to his inquiry, that nobody borrowed them. "Well," he said then, "you needn't take a whole newspaper to kindle a fire; I can get a blaze with one wisp." She always had a piece of soft cloth handy to do up a cut or a bruise, so that it had not yet occurred to him that there were never any old rags in the house. On the whole, he had unsuspected the existence of that rag-bag; that is, in any undue proportions. Every well-regulated house had a rag-bag, the sale of whose contents kept the tin-ware in repair; his mother's always did. And so, fortunately—or was it unfortunately?—Mrs. Tipton's source of revenue remained undiscovered and undisturbed.

If Mr. Tipton had looked into that receptacle, he would doubtless have raised the roof with his outcry over the things he would have seen at such time as any emergency required the raising of some vast sum—say a dollar and a half. Only an emergency, however; for under ordinary pressure Mrs. Tipton kept strictly within the line of cuttings and clippings, newspapers and letter envelopes. She had been able with this, sometimes, taking the whole course of the year, to have her old hat made over and get herself a couple of pairs of stockings, with no darns to make her tender feet burn like live coals. She resorted to extreme measures only when extreme want goaded her, as now—now when Anna was going to graduate, and it was impossible to induce her father to yield a sum sufficient for a new white dress for the occasion, to say nothing of a new gown for herself that might not shame the child among her mates.

"You are setting the child a dreadful example of frivolity," said Mr. Tipton. "One would think, to hear your talk, that there was nothing in the world but dress."

"I think this is very unfair, Mr. Tipton," said his wife. "You know how I have"—she wanted to say plucked, and saved, and saved, but she knew there would be an outburst from her husband, who, on the principle that two and two make five, always considered himself a good provider; so she said—"done as much as I could to keep Anna respectable at school. But you know, too, that I have never let her go a single day without hearing all her lessons myself, to see that she was perfect in them."

"It must have been useful to her, especially in trigonometry and chemistry, and Latin, and—"

"I learned a little of almost all of them in hearing her—enough to follow her, at any rate."

"Well, I don't know what that has to do with it; and I don't see why she needs a white gown in order to take a diploma. She'll *get* the diploma, all the same, I suppose, and be able to teach? Well, then, when she's gone to work teaching, and had her pay, she can buy herself a white gown if she has any use for it. I shan't buy her one."

"Oh, Mr. Tipton! I don't see how—"

"It doesn't make any difference whether you see how or not, I guess I care as much for my daughter as you do. But I think I do her a much better turn by saving money for her to use when she needs it; and so will she, then."

"But she needs it now," urged the persistent mother. "There'll never be a time when she will feel the want of anything any more."

"Won't there? Well, we're all born, but we're none of us buried; and you needn't say any more about it, Sophia. You might as well talk to the Man of Mull, and I should think you'd have found it out by this time."

She had; she had found it out. For herself she would not have asked him for a cent of money to save her life. She had rubbed the old gown, and turned it wrong side out and upside down, and pieced it with new and pieced it with old, and darned it and luked it, till nothing else could be done with it. The only thing about it was that she could stay away from the graduation exercises, as she already staid away from church. But Anna could not stay away, and Anna must have that graduation dress; and she fell back on her rag-bag.

She was doubtful if she could accomplish it. But there was a good deal of time yet. The worst thing in the matter was, Mr. Tipton would have to know it in the end, and then he would expect her always to make as much from her sales, and cut down her already meagre receipts, or he would take it into his own hands, and there would be an end of the only comfort she had. No: she was wrong to say that. Anna was a comfort—a great, an unspeakable comfort. How lovely was the pale face up which the color streamed if you looked at her, the appealing blue eyes, and the cloud of soft brown curls above!—lovely to her, at least, and dear as when she could remember it her baby's face. She had little else to remember in her life, when the changes hardly made a tidemark; she remembered it all the way up—when the little pearls first came in the sweet, sweet mouth, when the teeth were gone, and a curious vacuous innocence replaced them, till the second teeth came, like kernels of seed-corn, pulling down the nose and maturing all the features at once. What a pride and joy the child had been to her in her behavior, at her books, everywhere! And now, to pay her for all her endeavor and obedience by shaming her in public just when the shame would be so keen! Mrs. Tipton felt that if she had to steal it for Anna, she would be ashamed itself, yet Anna must have that gown. Not that she had the least intention of going so far, only, on the same parallel with which, as some critic has said, Shakespeare has been seen in herself the beginnings of Becky Sharp, Mrs. Tipton felt herself capable of it. There was nobody to steal it from, in fact: Mr. Tipton carried no money about him.

I don't know whether she felt that was an outrage on Mr. Tipton's part or not, in giving her no chance to pick his pockets had she been so disposed, for I doubt if she had ever thought of it. Her intellect may not have been sufficiently advanced. Mr. Tipton often assured her she was a fool; but she had consoled herself by thinking that if she was, she was not such a fool as Mr. Tipten's mother, who, when her husband told her they must in future burn only one candle in the evening when visitors called, obeyed him by cutting one candle in two, so as to burn that candle, if two lights. Mr. Tipton came rightly by his—his peculiarities, such as meanness, for instance, may sometimes be carried to the dividing line that marks the boundary of dishonesty, and it was a sort of dishonesty to cheat Anna of a dress that she might be said to have earned; and when she was told that she might stay at school and graduate, of course the presumption was that it meant graduate as other girls graduate—in a white gown. The white gown might be all very silly—she thought it was herself—but while other girls had one, Anna must have one. She would not be refused to her, this sweetest and best and brightest girl of all; the most conspicuous of all, too, standing as she did at the head of her class. And so she did at the head of her class. And so she took counsel with herself, and with a little circle, and came to nothing every time but the rag-bag.

She sat still a little while after her husband went out, building a little castle in air. What if something should send Anna a white dress as a gift? What if it should be dotted muslin, with tambour-work inserting in the waist, and edging in the neck, and a broad, broad lutestring sash, and white slippers, and a bunch of violets for the belt of it?

It would have to be one of her relations—which one? None of the Tiptons, certainly; they wouldn't if they could: she didn't know as she wanted them to if they would. Thank goodness, Anna didn't favor the Tipton family! And as for her own sisters, she was much too unable, and she had her own girls to dress. No; if you wanted anything you must go to work and get it yourself; there was nothing like rag-bag. Did Mr. Tipton leave the paper? Let her see what rags were worth, if she could find them in the price-current, and then hustle the paper out of sight till it was forgotten. But he never would leave it, he read it well, she knew from long habit what they would probably be by the time she was ready to sell. There were columns about cotton—ah, what would she not give for one good bale of cotton to add to the rag-bag. She laughed aloud with pleasure at the absurd thought.

Mrs. Tipton began to bestir herself in earnest after this with her work. She succeeded in getting Mr. Tipton to send her a piece of cotton cloth, by having him personally inspect the sheets and pillow-cases and under-clothing, article by article, and by receiving humbly a severe lecture on their condition, to the effect that it was such as no self-respecting woman would allow, and why hadn't she begun to darn earlier, and why had she not mentioned it—a new cloth, that the Bible itself told her would tear away, and so on to the end of the chapter.

She must take the worst sheets and make under-clothing of the parts that were left; he wasn't going to buy any. No time for such a piece of work as that? What else had she to do with her time?

"Mr. Tipton," said his wife, made resolute, not for herself now, not because she wanted any new under-clothing but her winding-sheet, but because she wanted for her rag-bag the shreds and clippings resulting from the manufacture of new cloth into garments—"Mr. Tipton, if I was to die, I haven't the decent articles to lay me out!"

"Well," he answered her, his thin, red beard bristling, as it seemed, in double redness, while she faced him, as it was not often seen her do before, "I don't know anybody that that would hurt but yourself!" But he sent her the piece of cloth.

"Seems as if I hadn't gone to work the right way with him in the first place," said Mrs. Tipton to herself. "I ought to have stood right up to him and put my foot down then!"

But she went to work the right way with her cloth, and cut, and skimped, and pieced her gores, and picked up her threads, and saw her rag-bag swell with a heart that swelled too with hope and satisfaction. She had looked at the muslin that she meant to have down in Rainey's store, thirty cents a yard; she began already to see its luminous sheerness floating about her dear child's pretty Carrie.

"Ah, Mr. Dustin," she said, when the tinman came along with his cart, "how are rags to-day? No higher? And paper just the same, you say?"

"Well, now, Miss Tipton, old papers brings me just about the same's they have this two year, except pamphlets—they're a cent an' a half a pound. But I'm a leetle expecting rags to rise—"

"You are!" she exclaimed, in joyful accents, and thrust her bag behind her.

"Yes; rags is sensitive. They feel the affairs of men as if they was still a-clothing of 'em. You let a great war come along, and come on, and rags will go kiting. It's sometimes an excellent thing for the market if a plague or an epedemic breaks out in the East, rags go up as if they knew it. That's odd, now?"

"I should say so. How do you account for it?"

"Well, I don' know's I do account. It's one of the mysteries, like the mysteries of tides. Pears as if rags could feel. And she cut down all her stockings, for one thing, and made them over in order to throw the discarded part into the common receptacle, leave them long or short as it might; there was an old window curtain upstairs that came to strips every time she washed it—it wasted thread to mend it—that might as well add its weight; the fringes on most of the towels were ragged—she cut them off; there was an old hoop-skirt, long abandoned, the only one she ever had, and that had carried her through the reign of crinoline—she cut away the tapes and stripped the steels of their woven coverings, which perhaps weighed the fiftieth part of a half ounce. Anna's copybooks? Let them go. And Mr. Tipton's love-letters? Mr. Tipton himself had read them over not long since, and filed them, and for the time had felt as if all their sentiments were his still, and that he was a very good husband because he had been a tender lover. They had caused him to plume himself a good deal on his domestic virtues for two or three days, till he forgot them. The bundle seemed heavier and bulkier than it used, but then her husband had folded round and covered the letters, and perhaps made more of them that way. He had tied up some other old truck with them, at any rate, maybe just to steady them. He'd never look at them again. Besides, they were her own; why should she leave her love letters for all the world to read? The love-letters followed suit. Then Mrs. Tipton looked round for further rags. What else was there? She might take the cotton-wool out of the comfortable; but that would be robbing her husband; she would not do that—at least not till she couldn't help it. Those Congressional documents— well, a cent and a half a pound—no earthly good! Mr. Tipton might never know it, and then the case was desperate. In they went with all the rest; and she stimulated her imagination to the utmost to conspiracy between Providence and her husband to trap a guilty wife, if an ever so fond mother, by the tinman's never going by except at times when Mr. Tipton was in the house.

She secured him at last. Rags had not materially risen, he said, but still they fetched a good price.

"Law sakes! I'll have to get another team if there's any more. This sorter means business," said Mr. Dustin. "Speaking or business," he went on, emptying her poor store into his great burlap bags, "it's a pretty one they're in out in Washington, and a foreign war on our hands in no time if they don't haul off, and rags up out of sight. That's the way I guessed the Rebellion, I'll be bound, by the sudden rise in rags—'t calkerlate it wouldn't done any great good. But all the science isn't in the big cities. There's my young nigger, little gal—you seen her going by to school. I ain't no manner 'o doubt she could give them fellers out there to the government p'ints. She graduates next week. You've got a gal that's took the course, I'm sure, to wear such an expensive dress again if she should be crowned Queen of England. My bonds were in that bundle. Your daughter's dress has cost me just two thousand dollars?"

And perhaps Mrs. Tipton would have sunk through the floor and into her grave if at that moment her eye, wandering everywhere weakly, had not caught sight of Mr. Dustin himself, as he came up the door-step, with some papers in his hand and a shrewd smile on his face. "Guess you sorter made a mistake," said he, as she flew to the door, and shut it again. Lugging was the autumn wind than a woman in a hurry. "These don't belong in no rag-bag. Found 'em when I looked the lot over, and fetched 'em back d'rekly. We'll take out the weight of 'em next sale. You'll never think I cheat again, anyway, Miss Tipton. You'll believe I'm the best friend and treasurer of women whose husbands are—well, just a mite—kcerful." And she did believe it. And she knew it was a friend she had lost; for from that day Mr. Tipton, seeing what could be done with a rag-bag, took it into his own hands. And if Anna's school-teaching had not more than taken its place to her, Mrs. Tipton would certainly have come to an end with the loss of her friend and treasurer.

Choice Miscellany.

For the Maine Farmer.

A Raymond Excursion—No. 5.

July 20. We left Niagara in the afternoon, by rail, and pursued our journey along Niagara river and the eastern shore of Lake Ontario. Soon after starting we had a charming view of the high, steep, rocky walls on each side of the chasm through which the waters from the falls and raging waters in what is called the Whirlpool run. As the cars rushed on, we passed the village of Lewiston, about midway between the falls and the head of the lake. A succession of villages lie all along the shore of the lake. The country in all this western section of the State of New York is fertile and highly cultivated, like a garden. At Oswego, the southern terminus of the eastern bank of Ontario, we found quarters for the night. It is a place of about 25,000 inhabitants, with banks, churches, newspapers and manufactories. It has some fine public buildings. Sand stone is the building material. The streets are 100 feet wide, and cross each other at right angles. It lies at the mouth of Oswego river, and has a fine harbor, protected by costly break waters. It is the terminus of several railroads. It manufactures more flour than any other northern city, having 20 large flouring mills. Amongst other factories, it has one of cornstarch, producing over 20 tons daily.

The flourishing Canadian city of Toronto (about 90,000 population) is on the opposite bank of Lake Ontario. It was here that Thomas Moore, in describing the wonderful scenery, the gigantic proportions of great lakes like inland seas, and the mighty St. Lawrence with its myriad isles, wrote:

"O holy! these are miracles, which man,
Caged in the bounds of surrounding span,
Can scarcely dream of,—which his eye must see
To know how wonderful this world can be."

The celebrated river Rhine, rising in the snow clad Swiss mountains and flowing amidst the most picturesque scenery nearly 1000 miles, through Germany, Belgium and Holland, divides at its mouth into several insignificant streams. But the St. Lawrence, receiving the waters of the great lakes at the foot of Lake Ontario, accumulates in its course of 750 miles an increasing volume and breadth, and pours itself into the ocean through a channel 100 miles wide.

July 21. We resumed our journey by rail, passing through a region somewhat rougher and less fertile than the previous afternoon. In an hour or two we reached Cape Vincent, and after some delay we embarked on board a steamer and floated along on the beautiful waters of the lake, amidst the picturesque and enchanting islands scenery. The Thousand Islands, the region is called, but their number is legion. It is sometimes stated at 1600, but who has traversed the 100 miles or more, and threaded the way through all the tortuous and diversified straits and channels to count them? The islands near Cape Vincent are some of them very large, and less attractive than those farther north. After a few hours' delightful voyage we landed at Alexandria Bay, a little inlet and a village of fashionable hotels, on the American shore.

Here we found ourselves at the Thousand Island House, an elegant hotel, full of summer boarders and visitors. And what a scene burst upon us, whether viewed from the windows or the veranda of the hotel! The broad expanse of the Lake of the Thousand Islands, with islands scattered over it in every conceivable and inconceivable shape and form, some larger, some smaller, and nearly every one adorned with the costly summer residences of wealthy proprietors. Some of the islands were high and rocky, others not much above the level of the water. Most of them had trees of various kinds in all the splendor of midsummer verdure. One named Little Charm comprised only one-eighth of an acre, several others half an acre each, one acre, and so upward to 15, 30, 50, and 100 acres. The manner in which they exhibit every variety of fashionable and fanciful architecture. There are some much larger islands in the distance, but these are not the most picturesque.

On several of the larger islands are extensive parks. On Wellesley Island, the Thousand Island Park is at the south end, and Westminster park at the north end. Round Island park comprises the whole area of a moderate sized island. Prospect park is on a point projecting into the lake from the New York shore. On one island the Methodists have a large camp ground, where camp-meetings and educational gatherings are held annually. Many of the little islets rejoice in odd and fantastic names, such as Bonnie Castle, (the late Dr. Holland's residence,) Orient, Arrowhead, Bay Branches, Belle Vista, Little Angel, Cheery, Welcome, Fairyland, Idlewild, Summer Land, Sunnyside, Spuyten Duyvel, Lost Brother, Ironsides, &c. There are nearly 30 hotels and boarding houses for summer visitors in this region.

A more magnificent and enchanting prospect can scarcely be imagined, than that which can be seen in a sunny summer day from this hotel. In front, and to the right and left, as far as the eye can reach, stretches the surface of the lake, with scattered islands crowned with summer cottages, separated by intervening channels of clear and shining water. A lofty tower in the centre of the hotel opens up a still wider view to the beholder who chooses to climb to its summit. In the evening the tower and the windows and every available point and projection of the hotel are brilliantly illuminated with innumerable lights. These on a starlight night give additional charms to the extensive prospect. Day or evening, boats and steamers may be seen gliding here and there on the smooth expanse of the lake, and winding in and out amongst the islands. Any one who wishes may take passage in one of them for an hour or two at a trifling cost. Several of our party expressed the wish that they could stay in this enchanting region for a week or more, or return to it at some future time and behold again its marvellous beauty and charm.

July 22. We left Alexandria Bay, taking passage down the river about 100 miles to Montreal, in a British steamer. Our route for many miles in the midst of the verdant and sunny islands visible on every hand.

"Down, down we glide, the Thousand Isles between,
Lovely as fairy-land to dreaming child,
Sweeping past shores now fringed with verdure green,
Now clasped by rocks and tangled forests wild."

The voyage down the St. Lawrence from morning to night, on a summer day, was a delightful beyond expression. Hour after hour our steamer floated along.

"By sheltered bay and wooded hill,
And fairy isles that fleet us still
Upon the river's peaceful breast."

A few miles below Ogdensburgh we came to the first rapids, called the Gallops. Afterwards we passed the Long rapids, and then the Cedars. The latter are considered by some as interesting and exciting as the Lachine. In each of these the water boils and rages, frets and foams, and timid passengers shiver and shrink as the steamer makes its way through the wild and angry surges. The Lachine Rapids lie about nine miles above Montreal, and extend a distance of about two miles. A close observer may discover the line of rocks which mark on each side of the steamer as she passed, and as the boat veers and turns at the will of the skilful pilot, something of the danger of "shooting" the rapids may be comprehended. Most of those who have passed "the terrible Lachine," have felt "a tremor thrill the soul,"

"As the huge waves upreared their crests of green,
Holding our fearless bark in their power control,
As the strong eagle holds the orbide."

Our party reached Montreal in the afternoon, and carriages were furnished to convey us to the Windsor hotel, one of the most elegant and well managed hotels in America. But the slow and awkward mode of landing passengers and their luggage from the steamer would not be tolerated in Yankee land for a week. It occasioned no excited some sharp words from some of our party, who deemed the delays and discomforts unnecessary and unjustifiable to a degree.

July 23. After a pleasant night at the Windsor Hotel, Mrs. B. and I, as well as some others, left the party. They were to spend the day at Montreal viewing the sights of the place, while we, as we had visited it twice before, turned our faces homeward. Our route, by the South Eastern railway, led through the picturesque scenery of Vermont and Western New Hampshire. Once more, in the observation cars, we passed through the magnificent and sublime scenery of the Crawford Notch, and once more we were enchanted by its wild and wonderful characteristics.

At North Conway, we spent the night at the McMillan House, an old and unfashionable but home-like hotel. July 24. We awoke in the morning in the midst of the grand and lovely scenery that surrounds North Conway, with Mount Washington in full sight, and Kearsarge still nearer in another direction. We chartered a carriage in the early forenoon, with the landlord himself for a driver, and took a trip of some two hours amongst the scattered houses and the hotels of North Conway, and the charming and diversified scenery, to the village called the Intervale, and returning by way of Kearsarge village at the foot of the mountain. At a distance we saw the camp ground when Dr. Cullis was then holding a camp meeting.

Taking the Portland train when it came along, we journeyed through Fryeburgh, passed the lovely Sebago Lake, changed at the Transfer Station into the Maine Central train from Boston, and reached home in the afternoon, having enjoyed every hour of the excursion. H. K. B.

I Can Let it Alone.

"I can do something that you can't," said a boy to his companion; "I can chew tobacco."

"And I can do something you can't," was the quick reply. "I can let tobacco alone."

Now, this is the kind of a boy we love to see, the boy who does not form habits of refuse when asked to do a foolish or wicked thing is the one of whom we are proud. It is an easy matter to sail with the wind or with the tide, and it is easy to form bad habits; so that none can boast over the power to do that. It is the one who can let them alone that is worthy of praise. And the best time to let tobacco alone is before the appetite for it has been formed. There is nothing inviting about it then.

Don't, use it, boys. It is filthy, poisonous, disgusting stuff at its best. Be men enough to let it alone. It is not worth much after all. I go to school every day. My teacher's name is Mary Whittier and I like very much. For pets I have a dog. his name is Dorcas. I think the answer to that problem about the lady's silver cups is three ounces and four ounces. I will write some for my little friends to answer. If 100 eggs be laid one yard distant from one another in a straight line, and a basket be placed one yard from the first one, what distance must a person travel to gather them singly and put them in the basket? Here in the little does it say that it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God? MARY A. BAYLEY.

Riverside.

Dear Editor: I am a little girl nine years old, and I live in the town of Cumberland. I have never written for the *Farmer* before but seeing so many letters, I thought I would write one. I have a farm of 100 acres here at Cumberland three days, and I had a nice time. My two little cousins from Deering were over one day to the fair, and we went through the hall and saw a lot of things. There was a squash there that weighed 96 pounds. I think the answer to that problem about the lady's silver cups is three ounces and four ounces.

Cumberland. NORA S. HALE.

AN OLD SONG ANALYZED. You all know the old "Sing a song of sixpence," but have you ever read what it is meant for?

The four-and-twenty blackbirds represent the twenty-four hours. The bottom is the world, while the top crust is the sky that overarches it. The opening of the pie is the day dawn, when the birds begin to sing, and surely such a sight is fit for a king.

The king, who is represented as sitting in his parlor counting out his money, is the sun, while the gold pieces that glin through his fingers as he counts them are the golden sunshine.

The queen, who sits in the dark kitchen, is the moon, and the honey, with which she regales herself, is the moonlight.

The industrious maid, who is in the garden at work before the king—the sun—has risen, is day dawn, and the clothes she hangs out are the clouds, while the bird, who so tragically ends the song by "nipping off her nose," is the hour of sunset. So we have the whole day, if not in a nutshell, in a pie.—*Toronto Globe.*

Young Folks' Column.

For the Maine Farmer.

A Child's Inquiry.

CHILD.
How big was Alexander, Pa?
That people called him great.
Was he like big Goliath tall,
His spear an hundred weight.
Was he so large that he could stand
Like some tall steeple high;
And while his feet were on the ground,
His hands could touch the sky.

FATHER.
O no my child, about as large
As I or Uncle James;
'Twas not his stature made him great,
The greatness of his name.

CHILD.
His name so great,—
I know 'tis long—
But easy quite to spell,
And more than half a year ago,
I knew it very well.

FATHER.
I mean my child, his actions were
So great he got a name,
That everybody speaks with praise,
And tells about his fame.

CHILD.
Well, what great actions did he do?
I want to know them all.

FATHER.
Why, he it was that conquered Tyre,
And leveled down her wall;
And thousands of her people slew,
And drove them all away,
And fire and sword on every side,
Through many a region sent.

CHILD.
Does killing people make men great,
Then why was Abdel Young?
Who killed his neighbor training day,
Put into jail and hung;
I never heard them call him great.

FATHER.
Why no; 'twas not in war,
And he that kills a single man,
His neighbors will abhor.

CHILD.
Well then, if I should kill a man,
Or kill him in a war,
That I might be called great,
And not get hung like Abdel Young before.

FATHER.
Not so my child, 'tis never do,
The gospel bids be kind.

CHILD.
Then they that kill, and they that praise,
The gospel do not mind.

FATHER.
You know my child, the bible says:
"That you must always do
To other people, as you would
That they should do to you."

Thanksgiving Eve.

It is the Puritan's Thanksgiving eve;
And gathered home, from fresher homes around,
The old man's children keep the holiday—
The dear New England holiday of the year.
The sweetest holiday of all the year.
Now Pilgrim's pastime and her little girls,
Have matched with the Patience, brings his boys—
Fair boys and girls with good old Scripture names—
Joseph, Ezekiah, Paul and Samuel;
And Grace, young Ruth's companion in the house,
Till wrested from her last Thanksgiving Day
By the strong hand of love from the house her babe
And the tall poet David, at whose side
She went away. And seated in the midst,
Mary, a foster-daughter of the house,
Of alien blood—self-allenced many a year—
Whose sadness touches all with tenderness grey.
Bring all the wondering children to her knee,
Weeps with the strange excess of happiness,
And sighs with joy.

What recks the driving storm
For such a scene as this? And what reck these
Of such a storm? For every hearty gust
That smites the windows with its cloud of sleet,
And shakes the casements, but doth knit more close
The circle round the fire. Thus every joy
That comes to one from Heaven is doubled then
By all the social souls that throng the place;
And so the stormy gusts shall make them sport,
They give full bursts of careless merriment,
Or songs that send it baffled on its way.

[*Dr. Holland's "Bitter Sweet."*

SKIN TORTURES AND BLOOD HUMORS

HUMILIATING Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin Tortures, Loathsome Sores, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous and Contagious Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are positively cured by CUTICURA, the Great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally.

COVERED WITH SORES.

I have been afflicted since last March with a Skin disease the doctors called Eczema. My face was covered with scabs and sores, and the itching and burning were almost unbearable. Seeing your CUTICURA REMEDIES so highly recommended, concluded to give them a trial, using the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, externally, and RESOLVENT internally, for four months. I call myself cured, in gratitude for which I make this public statement.

MRS. CLARA A. FREDERICK.
BROAD BROOK, CONN.

SCALP, FACE, EARS AND NECK.

I was afflicted with Eczema on Scalp, Face, Ears and Neck, which the druggist, where I got your remedies, pronounced one of the worst cases that had come under his notice. He advised me to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after five days' use my scalp and part of my face were entirely cured, and I hope in another week to have my ears, neck, and the other part of my face cured.
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CUTICURA stands to the head of its class, especially is this the case with the CUTICURA SOAP. Have had an unusually good sale this summer, owing to the prevalence of itching diseases. Have cured, with some localities in the country, in which the CUTICURA REMEDIES proved the best ever sold.
W. L. HARDIGG, *Druggist.*
UNIONTOWN, KY.

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GEO. W. BROCKWAY, M. D.
FRANKLIN FALLS, N. H.

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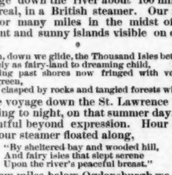

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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Mr. Editor: I read the *Farmer*; I am much interested in the young folks' column, and this is my first attempt to write for it. I live on a farm with my grand-parents. I am twelve years old; have oxen, cows, sheep, and hens. I like to ride and go a-fishing some. Have one sister older than myself; we go to school now; this term will be about ten weeks. We have a female teacher. I will give a riddle: There was a man of Adam's time, who lived in a cabin dwelling-place; it was not in Heaven, nor yet in Hell, nor on this earth where mortals dwell; now if you know this man of fame, tell who he is and what his name.

Lyman. HOMER T. WATERHOUSE.

Dear Editor: I have never written for the *Farmer*, so I thought I would try. I like to read the young folks' column very much. I live on a farm with my grand-parents; my teacher's name was Seymour Matthews; we all liked him very much. I studied geography, reading, arithmetic and spelling. My father is a farmer, and has a nice orchard and raise lots of apples, and we live near a pond. I had lots of fun fishing this summer. I have one sister; her name is Lena, and one brother, whose name is Johnnie. My aunt and cousin were down from Massachusetts last summer, and we had a very nice time together. Well, I will close. I am twelve years old, and will soon write again. ELLA F. WHITTIER.

Mr. Editor: I am a little girl ten years old, and live on a farm. I have a pet rabbit and white rats, their names are Des Moines and Sig Peralta. I got a letter from Miriam Hatch that she had made out fifty words from the word peninsula. I think I can beat that. I have found seventy-five without doubling any letters. Any one wishing to see it can receive it by sending their address. I have a riddle I will send, hoping some of the young folks can make it out: Four geese were feeding in a pasture. Along came the minister and his wife, the tinker and his daughter: each one took a goose and left one feeding.

Carratunk. ANNIE WEBSTER.

Mr. Editor: I am a little girl nine years old. I live on a farm with my father and mother. I have one half-sister and five half-brothers. My sister's name is Mary, and she lives out in Michigan. My brothers' names are James, Wesley, Cyrus, Thomas and Augustus. James and Wesley live in St. James, Cyrus in St. Stephen, and Thomas and Augustus in Washington Territory. I go to school and study spelling, writing, arithmetic, and read in the third reader. My teacher's name is Carrie Boyd. School keeps four weeks longer. Mother has lots of plants. Three are in blossom now. I have a cow and a bosaie; the cow's name is Lily, and bosaie's is Alice. I have four sheep for pets. I have two black cats, their names are Dinah and Tamie; and two dolls, their names are Fannie May and Effie Jane. I tried Blanche Trask's pattern for apron lace and think it very pretty. I can't write very well, so I got mother to copy for me. Now as I have sent quite a long letter, will close. If this is printed, may try again.

CORA J. MOULTON.

Pomeroy Ridge, N. B.

Mr. Editor: I am a little girl ten years old. I am very much interested in the young folks' column in the *Maine Farmer*, and thought I would like to write a letter for it. I have a pullet; her name is Rosabelle. My bird's name is Billy. He is a good singer. I go to school and study arithmetic, geography, reading, spelling and writing. My teacher's name is Mary Drummond. I like her very much. I have found a riddle told me by my grandmother:

As I went by a neighbor's door,
There I saw ten upon four,
Hopping, jumping and skipping about;
Here is a riddle for you to find out.

Mr. Editor: I am a little girl and I live on a small farm in Deering. My father is a painter; and I, seeing so many letters in the *Farmer* and some of them were written by some little folks that I know, and I thought I would try and write one too, but enough to let the rest of them rack their head back and my water troubled me. HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY completely cured me."—H. A. Glass, Columbus, Ohio.

"To the good, night is not dark."

A Sailor.

Captain John Kimball, Sailor, New London, Ct., writes: "I was taken with severe pains in the small of my back in the region of the kidneys. I had the best medical attendance without experiencing any relief. I bought and used a bottle of HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY. Four bottles entirely cured me."

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